

Several PLOTS, CONSPIRACIES,
and Hellish ATTEMPTS of the
Bloody-minded PAPISTS, against
the Princes and Kingdoms of *Eng-
land, Scotland, and Ireland*, from the
Reformation to this present Year,
1678.

AS ALSO

Some Cruel Practices in *France* against the Protes-
tants in the Massacre of *Paris*, &c.

WITH

A particular Account of their PLOTS in relation to the
late Civil War, and their Contrivances of the Death
of King *CHARLES* the First, of blessed Memory.

L O N D O N

Printed for J. R. and W. A. 1679.

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the Prince and Princess of Wales
and the Prince and Princess of Wales
and the Prince and Princess of Wales
and the Prince and Princess of Wales

AS ALSO

and the Prince and Princess of Wales
and the Prince and Princess of Wales

WITH

A description of the various places in which the
Prince and Princess of Wales have been
and the Prince and Princess of Wales

AS ALSO

Printed by R. and W. A. 1873

*Plots, Conspiracies and Attempts of Do-
mestick and Foraign Enemies, of the
Romish Religion, against the Princes
and Kingdoms of England, Scotland
and Ireland, &c.*



Those which make descriptions of large Countries in small Tables, offend not against truth, though somewhat against quantity, so Pliny telleth us. Notwithstanding with much convenience, ease to the beholder, and truth of observation, things are presented to our Eyes in those little Draughts, that the very places themselves being viewed with great Trouble and loss of Time, cannot yeeld more benefit to the most diligent, oftentimes not so much. Wherefore especially, because the Argument cannot be now unreasonable (for the abridgement of the Commentaries of large Histories, is not unlike Maps of Kingdoms) I have here collected out of divers Authors, which have severally handled parts of this subject, into one, The chief Conspiracies and Attempts against the Kingdoms alone, and immediately of great Britain and Ireland, or else mediately through the sides of the Princes of these Countries, by Traytors at home or abroad, of the Romish Religion, or foraign Enemies, by treacherous courses of those of the same bloody superstition. The beginning I make the first time of Reformation of Religion here in England under Queen Elizabeth, and the extent unto this present Year. I begin no higher than Queen Elizabeth, because the Reformation of Henry the eight was but in part, and the other of King Edward, was an interrupted one, by the sudden succession of his Sister Queen Mary: the rather, because, for ought we know, there was no great matter plotted against this hopeful young Prince, that was not rather from Ambition, (if there was any such) than from a desire of subverting Religion. Not

but that the Enemies of our Religion and Kingdom, had us then in their Minds, but other ways there were, before bloody and desperate Practices were to be taken in hand, to be first entred into, of less difficulty, and more hopeful success. And these are the steps the Adversaries of our Religion use to tread, who thirsting after *England*, labour first to bring us back to *Rome*, by striving to make our selves hate our own Religion, and leave that God which brought us out of the Land of *Egypt*, bewitching us with glorious Idolatry of the golden Calves of *Rome*, introducing Ignorance and Blindness, that we may when our Eyes are out, patiently grind in the Mill of Slavery. If this course fail, the next is by Poison, Murders, and force of Arms, to draw us to *Sodom* and *Egypt*.

The Reformation of *England* and *Ireland* fall under one time, and because that of *Scotland* also differeth not many years in age, they may all be brought in one account. With the Plots are jointly handled the Deliverances, which in some respect or other may very well be called great, either in regard of the Misery we had fallen into, (if God had not prevented them) of the slavery of Soul and Body, and this agreeth with all; Or else for the strangeness of the discoveries of their mischiefs, (sometime almost miraculous) before they have come to their birth, or disappointing them of their purposes, when the Authors have put them in practice; and these two respects, the one or the other, which may well denominate God's goodness to us, in disappointing them to be great, may be found in all likewise. So that for these Mercies received, we ought to ascribe to our Deliverer that which is due unto him, the praise of his own Work, and continual thanks for his Mercies, which even to this day, is from those Deliverances of the days of old, extended; we should have bin then betrayed, but we had now bin Slaves, both we, our selves and ours; one Plot, had it succeeded, had bin the betraying of *England* at once to them, who love themselves too well to have it lost easily, and are so wise, that they endure no Traitors, but for themselves, nor can endure any that loves his Country but a *Spaniard*. We may learn also to trust in him, even now particularly, who is the same yesterday, and to day, and for ever, nor is his hand shortned that he cannot save, nor his Ear heavy that he cannot hear those that call upon him, lifting up pure Hands in sincerity of Heart: although the Sins of our Nation in general, may justly provoke our God to punish us by them that hate us, for that cause, that instead of extirpating Popery and Superstition (a thing not hard to be done in human Reason, if the Children of Papists were carefully educated under Protestant Tutors) we think their Religion tolerable, and nothing so dangerous to Soul or Body as
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some Men seem to make it. Should we not detest and abhor the Religion of such a Generation, as must they do God good service by killing us? witness the bloody Persecution under Queen Mary, and the damnable Plot of the Gun-Powder Treason. Yet some there are that would seem Protestants, and yet deny that their cruelty was such, as the Author of the English Martyrology makes the *Marian* Persecution to be. Others of no small esteem in the Church of England, instead of acknowledging *Foxes* History a Monument of Martyrs, call it a Book fraught with Traitors and Hereticks. And for the Gun-Powder Conspiracy, some affirm it the deeds of a few Male-Contents, far from the approbation of the Catholicks; others as falsely, that there was no such Treason intended, but that it was an invention of him, whom in reverence I forbear to name. But yet this may encourage us, that God will still preserve us, for their sakes that have now and heretofore stoutly defended God's true Religion; and that in very many places of this Land, we have had those that with all their power have opposed the very beginnings of Popery. But wonderful it is, and scarcely credible, that any should so much have forgotten the Gun-Powder Treason, as to say, that they would rather trust a Papist than a Puritan; as if they believed not there was any such Treason, or had forgotten it; or that they thought that those whom Men call Puritans, were traiterously minded, and bloody Persons. In the most Reverend and Judicious Assembly of this Kingdom, a Member of that Assembly, declared in particulars, how the best Men have bin branded with the name of Puritan, (it was where any Man might freely have spoken) yet no Man contradicted him. If it be given sometime to the best, without question those ordinarily called by that his-name, are none of the worst; because from likeness at least divers Men have one Name. We will acknowledge Hypocrites among them, but because one is such, no Man will conclude they must be all so. No Man of us almost abhorreth the Name of Protestant to be given him, and yet of these, some will Lie, others will Steal, and a third sort will do worse. Since this Parliament (perhaps I imagine the time, and reason aright) the Jesuites and Jesuited have invented a strange Name for such Men, and let fall the reproach of Puritan. They call them by a figurative Name, which is ignorantly spoken by most, falsely by all; and as the roundest Figure is of the largest Capacity, so they have shaped them a Name, which is larger than *Precisian*, *Brownist*, or the like, surroundeth every one, that thinketh it not a just thing to rail against the *Parliament*, to curse the Fathers of his Country. But I desire not to be called, but to be *some* *terris*, *atque* *rotundus*. So much by the way; to fall upon the business now.

The King of Spain's first Marriage to the Queen

AT the beginning of the reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, Philip the second of *Spain* sought to win her to him by Marriage, not doubting to procure a Dispensation for the Incest, but was as wisely answered, as he wickedly and craftily intended, that the Queen could not so soon forget her Sisters death, she knowing it to be a part of discretion to keep in hope so potent an Adversary, if he should be incensed by a denial (her own Kingdom, by reason of the change of Religion, and the depriving of many Popish Bishops, which the blinded People had in some esteem, among many other alterations, being of doubtful Affections) till she could better provide for her own Security. The *Spaniard* in the mean time perceived that his suit was not like to succeed, when the thought of uniting *England* to *Spain* by the Marriage of Queen *Elizabeth*, if like her Sister *Mary* she proved not barren, was taken away, he took hold on the next occasion.

The practice of the Guises with the Queen of Scots against England.

Mary now Queen of *Scots*, Daughter and Heir apparent unto *James* the fifth, and Wife unto *Francis*, Dauphine of *France*, Daughter of *Mary of Lorrain*, who was Sister unto the Duke of *Guise*, She, after the death of Queen *Mary* of *England*, being incouraged thereunto by the *Guise* her Uncles, usurpeth the Arms of *England*, uniting them to the Arms of *Scotland*, on her Plate, in the Windows of her House, and on her Servants Coats, declaring her self thereby Queen of *England*. Her meaning was well understood, and this (it is very probable) in the fourth year of Queen *Elizabeth*, made *Arthur Poole* and his Brethren, descended of *George* Duke of *Clarence*, Brother to *Edward* the fourth, and *Anthony Fortescue* their Brother-in-Law, with their Confederates, to conspire secretly to fly unto the *Guises* in *France*, and thence, and with their help, to come with an Army into *Wales*, and there to proclaim the Queen of *Scots* Queen of *England*, and *Arthur Poole* Duke of *Clarence*. God was pleased in a very good time to discover this Plot. For had they gone thither and discovered their intents, it had (if God had not powerfully opposed it) not only animated the *Guises* to have seconded them, and furnished them with Men and Money, but having retused into *Wales*, they would have gathered great Forces to augment their Numbers, and put the Queen to the incomparable Trouble and Danger of a Civil War. Beside all this, she had at this time

on every side, Enemies abroad, the *French King*, the *King of Spain*, the *Gallian* and *Popish Faction in Scotland*. The *Loyal People of Scotland* were so unable to help her, that they stood in need of her help. The *Low-Countries* were under *Spanish Tyranny*, and a convenient place from whence to annoy this Kingdom. The *Conspirators* confessed that they did not intend to put in practise this thing, during the Life of our *Queen*; for indeed they were made believe by *Predictions of Popish Astrologians*, that *Queen Elizabeth* could not live above one year. The good *Queen* notwithstanding pardoned their Lives, after Sentence of Death upon them, from their own Confession.

And how zealously the *Guises* endeavoured to invade *England*, may appear by the inclination of *Sebastian Morisieur* sent into *Scotland*, by the counsel of the *Guises* (for about those times their alone Counsels were principally followed) with Horse and Foot, to assist in the Civil War of *Scotland*, who could hardly be restrained from invading *England* presently, and first of all, presuming (no question) on the aid of *Papists* in *England*, from intelligence held with them here. For otherwise what could 1000 Horse, and not very many Foot do in respect of conquering all *England*? Now was the *Queen of Scots* in *France*, and although the *Regency of Scotland* was put into the hands of the *Marquiss of Hamilton*, yet the power of the *Queen Dowager* with her *French Faction* did so increase, and on the other side the authority of the *Marquiss Regent* so abate, that after the promise from the *French King* of 12000 Crowns by the Year, and *Dutchy of Castle-Herald*, to which was added the preferment of all the *Marquiss's* chief kindred, the *Marquiss* resigned his place into the hands of *Mary of Lorrain Queen Dowager*; a thing for a Woman to be *Regent in Scotland* but once before known. She had made many promises unto the *Scots* of the freedom of exercising the *Protestant Religion*; but being now settled in the *Regency*, she discovered her mind wholly bent to alter Religion. She told her Friends in plain terms, that though the *Ministers* whom she named should preach more honestly, or (as she called it) more sincerely than they had done; yet they should all be banished. She expressed at the death of a young Man, whom she seemed to bewail, being slain, for that his Father had not rather excused him, being a stout defender of the reformed Religion, that she was cruelly minded towards the Professors thereof. *Easter* also was commanded to be celebrated after the *Romish Custom*. For these and divers other of her overtures, Messengers were sent unto her, to desire her to be good to the *Protestants*, and to remember the many Promises she had made unto them to that end. But all in vain. She told the *Earl of Glencarn*, and *Sir John Campbell*, who were sent unto her;

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her; That performance of Promises was to be expected from Princes no farther than stood with their profit. Upon this they told one another that they then renounced all Obedience and Duty toward her. Violence now with Art was to be used for effecting her Purpose touching Religion.

Hereupon advice was given by *Labrosse* a French Commander in *Scotland*, to put to death all the Nobility of *Scotland*, for that the People being bereaved of their Heads, would after be easily brought to undergo any Yoke; but that things might appear with a more pleasing Colour, there was a shew, as if the Queen had laboured, and would endeavour to convince her Adversaries in Religion, by no other way, but by Arguments. Into *Scotland* were sent three *Sorbon* Doctors with the Bishop of *Amiens*. But with what safety might any Man dispute with them, when he that did so was in the midst of his armed Enemies, and there was greatest fear of violence from the Disputers themselves. For the Bishop of *Amiens* counselled the Queen Regent, that if any there were which should be found to dispute against the Romish Decrees, he should be put to death, yea even those who but seemed to be of another Mind only. We are not informed that the Queen Regent put in practice the foregoing counsels, perhaps the time was not altogether seasonable, nor do we take every single action, which might conduce to the subverting of Religion, to be a Conspiracy: but we may well esteem by the Queens Words, the Councillors and Commanders Intents and Purposes, the placing of such a Regent, all this to be a continued Conspiracy, to strangle in the birth the Church of *Scotland*, having yet scarcely taken breath in the World. Not long after the Queen Regent dyeth, and although it will perhaps be said, there was no discovery of any Conspiracy which was in acting (as to put to death all the Nobility, or all that would dare dispute against the Bishop or Doctors, could be no easy task to go about; the latter, because the death of their last Martyr *Walter Mille* did seem so grievous unto them, and if any more should suffer, how would such a thing be taken by *French-men*, People of another Nation?) It may be objected from the above named Arguments, that there wanted no endeavour. After the death of the Mother, the Daughter returning into *Scotland*, was married unto *Henry Lord Darnley*, who being of the same Religion with the Queen, and they both a Brothers and Sisters Children, did strongly maintain Popery, against the Protestant Religion. We cannot imagine here that any thing should be contrived against the lives of those Princes by a Popish Party to overthrow Religion. For, to subvert Religion, no way could be found better, than by maintaining in life and honour such Princes as these two were, who
professed

professed and maintained Popery: as contrarily to subvert Religion, Laws, Liberties and the like, the best means are through the sides of such Kings and Queens as are Projectors and Maintainers of them. So the holy Scripture declareth by Word and Example, *I will smite the Shepherd and the Sheep shall be scattered.* For this Queen was so far from furthering the establishment of Religion, nay from connivence at those who should go about any such matter, that she professed she would follow the example of her Cousin, Queen *Mary of England*, which was no other thing than maintaining in her Dominions the Pope and Popery, and punishing the contrary minded as Hereticks. It will not be thought (I suppose) that either the Papists at home in *Scotland*, or those in *France*, or elsewhere, would go about to take away the lives of such Princes, whose lives secured their Religion. For what was attempted against the Life (and most unhappily succeeded) of the King, was not any way to subvert Popery; because the deed was committed, and the Plot chiefly laid by Papists. It rather was undertaken against the Life of this Prince, by some, to make way for their own Family to inherit the Crown of *Scotland*; by others, to get the Kingdom, and admit any Religion. But those that look farther into Matters, judg this act to be committed against a Professor of the *Romish* Religion, that he being taken out of the way, another might succeed, which had greater Power and Friends to bring to pass, what King *Henry* the Queens Husband, had a Mind, but not Power enough to do. And that made those who were no Enemies to the King in point of Religion, not dislike the Treason, for the Ends sake. I cannot be of their Minds altogether, who judg that of the Queen of *Scots*, being now in restraint in *England*, not long before married to Earl *Boiswell*, and presently to desire a Devorce from him, and to require that he should be summoned within the space of a very few days, to return into the Kingdom, to make answer and defence to the Queens Suit of Divorce, to have proceeded from the changing Fancy of the Queen, not so much from Conscience. For it was as well known before her departure into *England*, as after, that Earl *Boiswell*, had a Wife living when he married the Queen; insomuch that at the publishing the banns of their Matrimony, one stood up in the Church and forbad them. It was generally thought that it was, that a way might be open for the Duke of *Norfolk*, who then made Suit unto her. He indeed was such a Man, as being of great Wealth, mighty in Friends, and singular Abilities of Mind, could better bring about what was desired, than a Man of no great riches at any time, but was now in extreme Poverty and Disgrace in the Dominions of the King of *Denmark*, and notoriously infamous for his Crimes in *Scotland*.

AT this time the King of Spain wrote unto the Duke of Norfolk, to join with the Earls of *Northumberland* and *Westmerland*, to raise a Rebellion in *England*, and to the Earl of *Ormond* to do the like in *Ireland*. These Letters were shown unto Queen *Elizabeth* by the Duke and the Earls, that from hence at least might appear their Loyalty.

Nevertheless, whether by the advice of the Bishop of *Ross*, who lay as Ambassador at *London* for the Queen of *Scots*, and one *Rodolf a Florentine*, going in the appearance of a Merchant Factor, or purposing of himself, whatsoever he might pretend, he privately sought to marry the Queen of *Scots* (she being next Heir to the Crown of *England*) contrary to his Promise made unto his Sovereign Queen *Elizabeth*. The Queen of *Scots* and the Duke participate of one anothers Mind, by Letters written in hidden Characters. Neither was this a matter only supposed; but the Dukes Secretary, one *Higford*, who was commanded by the Duke to burn such Letters as came from the Queen of *Scots*, but did it not, and hid them under a Mat in his Chamber, and being under examination, he caused them to be produced. This was when the two Earls of *Northumberland* and *Westmerland* had secretly conspired to raise Arms, and not long after the Dukes apprehension, they fell into open Rebellion. One of the Letters which was shewn at the Dukes arraignment was to this purpose: That the Queen was sorry that the said Earls of *Northumberland* and *Westmerland* were in Arms, before the Dukes Forces were ready. This was undertaken after that Pope *Pius Quintus* had in Bulls from *Rome* printed, and sent to *Rodolf*, absolved Queen *Elizabeths* Subjects from their Allegiance. The Pope perswaded the *Spaniard* to assist the Conspirators; that his affairs in the *Netherlands* might prosper the better: and the *French* did the like, that the Queen of *England* might be less able to send aid to the Protestants in *France*. *Northumberland* and *Westmerland* having thus taken Arms, Supplies and Moneys failing, withdrew themselves into *Scotland*; *Norfolk* was thrown into Prison. *Rodolf* being in Custody, for whom the Pope had appointed 150000 Crowns to help the Conspirators, was for want of clear proof dismissed. *Rodolf* being got out of Prison, afterward distributeth the 150000 Crowns to the Partners in the Treason. He being with the Pope, is sent by him to the *Spaniard*, to press him to give assistance to the King of *Portugal* also for the same purpose. He wrote also to the Duke of *Norfolk*, promising to send him aid. The Popes Letter to the *Spaniard* was, That he should send an Army out of the *Low*

Countries

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Countries to invade England. And this very thing the *Spaniard* endeavoured.

There was now a difference betwixt *Queen Elizabeth* and the *Spaniard*, about Money sent by him to the Duke of *Alva*, but was intercepted by the Queen, and that was one pretence that the *Spaniard* had, for his dealing against our Queen and Kingdom. But the Duke of *Norfolk* was put to death. Nor is this the Relation of an *English* Protestant, but of a Papist (a good part whereof had not been known but for him) one *Hieronimus Calena*. The Book was printed at *Rome*, by the priviledg of *Pius Quintus*, 1588. The Earls of *Northumberland* and *Westmerland*, seduced by one *Morton*, a Priest, and at *Duresme* set up the Mass, thence they marched to *Clifford-moore*, where hearing that the Queen of *Scots* was removed to *Coventry*, that the Earl of *Sussex* was sent with strong Forces against them, and that Sir *George Bowes* was behind them, and had fortified *Bernards Castle*, that *Scroupe* and *Cumberland* had fortified *Carlisle*, and had also an Army in readines, that the Souldiers of *Barwick* and the power of *Northumberland* were in *New-castle*, besieged *Bernards Castle*, and took it on Conditions. Then for fear of the Earl of *Sussex* they fled to *Hixam*, thence by by-ways to *Naworth Castle*, from that place into *Scotland*, and from thence was *Northumberland* sent, and here beheaded. *Westmerland* escaped into the *Neiberlands*, where with a poor Pension under the *Spaniard*, he lived poorly all his Days.

Dacres his endeavour to deliver the Scots Queen.

IN the Year 1569, *Leonard Dacres*, second Son of *William Lord Dacres* of *Gillstland*, being grieved to see a very great Patrimony go from him to the Daughters of the Baron, whom the Duke of *Norfolk* their Father-in-Law had joined in marriage with his Sons, grew revengeful, and joining with the Rebels, endeavoured to deliver the Queen of *Scots*; yet a little before being at the Court, promised to assist the Queen his Sovereign, against the Rebels, but treacherously he undertook to kill the Lord *Scroupe* and Bishop of *Carlisle*, to whose custody the *Scottish Queen* was committed, but he failing in the performance, took *Grasscock Castle*, holding it as his own, and gathered Soldiers. The Lord *Hunsdon* met him with the trained Souldiers of *Barwick*, and after a sharp conflict overcometh him, and *Dacres* fled into *Scotland*, from thence into the *Neiberlands*, where at *Lovaine* he lived and died poorly.

Fitz-Morris raises Rebellion in Ireland.

IN this Year *Edmund* and *Peter Butler*, Brethren to the Earl of *Ormond*, joining with *James Fitz-Morris*, of the House of *Desmond*, entered into a Conspiracy against *Queen Elizabeth*; and to further it, came *Joannes Mendezas*, secretly out of *Spain*. The Earl of *Ormond* going into *Ireland*, caused them to submit; they were imprisoned, and for their Brother the Earls sake, not brought to Tryal. The Lord Deputy, and Sir *Humphry Gilbert* (through Gods assistance) appeared that rebellion. It is clear enough that this Rebellion in *Ireland* arose from the *Spaniard* as the first mover, for to this end he sent *Mendezas* into *Ireland*, and had not long before written to the Earl, Brother to the two Rebels, to raise a Rebellion in *Ireland*.

Stanleys Conspiracy.

IN the Year 1570, under a colour of delivering the *Queen of Scots*, *Thomas Stanley* and *Edward*, younger Sons of the Earl of *Darby*, *Thomas Jerard*, *Rolston*, *Hall*, with others in *Darbyshire*, conspired; but the Son of *Rolston*, which was Pensioner to the *Queen*, disclosed the Conspiracy. All but *Hall* were imprisoned. *Hall* escaped into the Isle of *Man*, thence by the commendation of the Bishop of *Ross*, he was sent into *Dunbritain*; whence (the Castle being won) he was brought to *London*, and suffered Death.

Disimulation of Don John of Austria.

IN the Year 1576, *Don John* of *Austria* coming into the *Low-Countries* as Governour, sent *Gastellus* to *Queen Elizabeth*, pretending a perpetual Edict for Peace. The *Queen*, as if ignorant of any bad intent, sent *Rogers* to congratulate *Don John's* Edict; yet she knew that *Don John* had conceived a certain hope of marrying the *Queen of Scots*, and of enjoying *Scotland* and *England*, intending to invade the Isle of *Man*, that from thence he might out of *Ireland*, the North of *England* and *Scotland* also (where he knew were many Papists) invade *England*. This Man to help forward this great design, practised secretly with the *Pope* and with the King of *Spain*, for the Havens of *Biscay*. But the King of *Spain* neglected him in this desire, accounting *England* and *Scotland*, a morsel fitter for his own Palate.

During this Treaty of perpetual Peace, this treacherous *Dow* treateth secretly with the *Scottish Queen* about the Marriage: and the better to work his own ends, took divers Towns and Castles in the *Low-Countries* by treachery, and wrote into *Spain*, that for the invasion of the *Netherlands*, it would be best to seize on first the Towns of *Zealand*, before the more inland places; and that *England* might with the more ease be first invaded. The Queen in the mean while prepareth for War: but God cut off this her Enemy very suddenly, before the fruits of his high thoughts were ripe.

Stucley's design against Ireland.

Not long before this time in *Ireland*, *Thomas Stucley*, a prodigal riotous and needy *English-man*, discontented for that he lost the Stewardship of *Wexford*, breaths out Contumelies against the Queen, and betaketh himself to the Pope, with whom he treateth, and boasteth that he will subdue *Ireland* with 3000 Men, and burn the Queen's Navy. Pope *Pius Quintus*, had a great opinion of him. After him *Gregory* the 13, and the King of *Spain*, consulted together to invade *England* and *Ireland* at once. The Pope aimed to get for his Son *James Boncompagni*, the Kingdom of *Ireland*, and the *Spaniard* chiefly to imitate the course of Queen *Elizabeth* (who to keep the *Spaniard* busy abroad, secretly sent aid to the *Dutch*) that he might with-draw her help from the *Low-Countries*. But because the strength of *England* consisteth chiefly in the Navy, the King of *Spain* lettered the Merchants of *Italy*, and the *Netherlands* a work, to hire the Merchants ships of *England*, and so to send them away in very long Voyages, that the Ships being from home, and *Stucley* joining with the Rebels of *Ireland*, the Queen's Navy might be overthrown by a greater. The Pope gave him very great Titles in *Ireland*, and sent under his command 800 *Italians*, the *Spaniard* paying the Soldiers. *Stucley* then went to *Sebastian*, King of *Portugal*, to intreat him to be chief Conductor, but was perswaded by the said King, and the King by *Abdalla's* Son *Mahomet*, to go first unto the *African War*, where both King *Sebastian* and himself lost their lives. And thus God overthrew their wicked counsels for that time.

Fitz-Morris his second attempt against Ireland.

A Nno Domini 1579, *James Fitz-Morris* formerly having fled into *France*, being pardoned for a former Rebellion in *Ireland*, goeth now to the *Spaniard*, and is by him sent unto the Pope, to consult

with him about his request, which was to reduce that Kingdom by force of Arms unto Popery. The Pope, at the earnest suit of *Nicholas Sanders* an *English*, and *Alan* an *Irish* Priest, gave *Fitz-Morris* some Money to that intent: and sendeth him back to the *Spaniards*, from whence with his Priests, three Ships, and a few Soldiers, he arrived at *Smerwick* in *Kerry* in *Ireland*, and raiseth a Fort there. *Thomas Courtney* an *Englishman*, presently surpriseth the Ships. *John* and *James*, Brethren to the Earl of *Desmond*, join themselves to *Fitz-Morris* who was their Kinsman. The Earl of *Desmond* (although he pretended the contrary) favoured them, drew forces together, and by this pretence of *Desmond*, caused the Earl of *Claurickard*, who came to oppose them, to withdraw himself. *Fitz-Morris* seeing few *Irish* come to his aid, under pretence of going in Pilgrimage to the holy Cross of *Tipperary*, went toward *Conaugh* and *Ulster*, to draw Forces together: whose Horses being tired, he took some Horses from the Plough of *William a Burgh* his Kinsman, and being pursued by the Sons of *William a Burgh*, *Fitz-Morris* perceiving that, told his Cousin *Theobald a Burgh*, that it was no time now to fall out about Horses, but to join with him in the business of Rebellion, for which he was come into *Ireland*. These Brethren had bin in a former Rebellion, but now declared unto *Fitz-Morris* their sorrow for it, yet now fighting with *Fitz-Morris* to recover the Horses, both the Brethren, and some others were slain. Sir *William Drury* was then Lord Deputy, who sent for the Earl of *Desmond*, who made a promise by his Wife to the Deputy, that he and his Men would fight against the Rebels. He dissimbled long; but after that *Malbey* had defeated *John* his Brothers Forces, and had sent for *Desmond* to come unto him about *Rekel* a Town of *Desmond*, he plainly discovered his Rebellion.

That Night the Rebels set upon *Malbeys* Tents, but were disappointed. Afterward *Desmond* was sent for (to come in person) by the Lord Deputy *Pilham*, who succeeded the deceased Sir *William Drury*: but excuseth himself by a Letter sent by his Wife. The Earl of *Ormond* was sent unto him, that he should deliver *Sanders* the Priest, the Cattles of *Carigofaile* and *Askaton*, and to submit himself absolutely. The prosecuting of him was committed to the Earl of *Ormond*, who ruined *Conish*, the Rebels only refuge; he hang'd the Bayliff of *Loughball* at his Door, for refusing to take an *English* Garrison into the Town, besieged the *Spaniards* in *Strangical*, but they withdrew themselves, and after were all killed; and so hard he pressed *Desmond* and his Brethren, that madly they intreated the chief Justice to take their parts. Afterward the Justice sent for the Nobility of *Munster* to come to him, and would not dismiss them, till they had given pledges that they would assist against the Rebels. They made

made the Baron of *Lixnaw* yield himself, took *Carigfoil* Castle, killed and hanged all the *Spaniards* in it, and the Captain also an *Italian*.

San Josephus with 700 *Spaniards* sent into *Ireland*.

THE next Year, 1580, 700 *Spaniards* and *Italians* came to divert the Queens Forces, rather than to conquer *Ireland*, they landed at *Smurwick*, under the command of *San Josephus* an *Italian*, they fortified it, and called it Fort *Delor*; but being followed by the Earl of *Ormond*, they withdrew thence into a Valley called *Glammingel*. Some Prisoners of them were taken, who confess they were 700, and that Arms were brought for 5000, and that more were expected from *Spain*; that to conquer *Ireland*, the *Spaniard* and Pope had resolved, and therefore sent into the hands of *Sanders*, *Desmond* and his Brother *John*, a vast sum of Money. That Night the *Spaniards* and *Italians* returned to their Fort, which so soon as Ordnance could be brought, and *Winter* was returned with the Ships of War from *England*, was on every side besieged, and after five days taken. The common Soldiers *Italians* and *Spaniards*, were put to the Sword, the *Irish* hanged: only the Captains of the former were preserved. Three Years after, *Desmond* wandering like a Vagabond, had his Arm almost cut off by a common Soldier, before he was known; and after was slain. *Nicholas Sanders* was almost famished in the Woods, and died stark mad. This Year 1580, Priests and Seminaries much increasing in *England*, severe Laws were enacted against them. These were for the most part bred in the *English* Colleg of *Doway*, founded (by the procurement of *Alan*, sometimes a Student in *Oxford* afterward Priest and Cardinal) in the Year 1568. Afterward under *Requesenius's* Government in the Low-Countries, when the Wars were between *England* and *Spain*, the Fugitives were thrust from thence, and two Collegs erected for them, one at *Rbemes*, the other at *Rome*, the first by the *Guises*, the second by *Gregory* the 13. From these places rose in *England*, *Hanse*, *Nelson*, *Main*, *Sherward*, Priests, who reputed *Queen Elizabeth* to be an Heretick and so ought to be deposed, for which they suffered. In the aforesaid Year 1580, *Robert Parsons*, a Man of a turbulent Spirit and impudent, *Campion* a more modest Man, both Jesuits; they to serve the Catholics turns, obtained of Pope *Gregory* an interpretation of *Pius* his Bull against *Queen Elizabeth*, that it bound the Queen and Hereticks always, but not Catholics, till a convenient season. *Campion* wrote a Book intitled, 10 Reasons in defence of *Rome*; *Mr. Clark* answered him soberly. *Parsons* wrote against *Clark* virulently, but *Campion's* 10 Reasons were thorowly answered by *Dr. Whitaker*.

Campion

Campion and others condemned.

Edmond Campian, Ralf Sherwin, Luke Kirby, Alexander Briant, were taken in the year 1581, as Traitors to the Queen and State, and condemned for coming into *England* to stir up Sedition. Still more and more Priests came into *England*, and for their dangerous Doctrine, That Princes excommunicated were to be thrown out of their Kingdoms; that Princes of any other than the *Roman* Religion had lost their Kingly Dignity; that those who had taken Orders were freed from Princes Jurisdiction, and not bound by their Laws, it was enacted 1582, That it should be Treason to dissuade any Subject from his Allegiance, and from the Religion established in *England*, &c.

Somerviles attempts to kill the Queen.

AN. Dom. 1583, divers Priests and Jesuits wrote dangerous Books against *Q. Eliz.* and certain other Princes excommunicated: which prevailed so far, that one *Somerville* a Gentleman, breathing out nothing but Blood against the Protestants, secretly sought entrance into the Queens Presence, with a drawn Sword set upon one or two in his way, and being apprehended, confessed that he purposed to have killed the Queen. *Ed. Arden* his Father-in-Law, a Gentleman of *Warwick-shire*, and *Ardens* Wife, and their Daughter, *Somervils* Wife, and *Hall* a Priest, were condemned as guilty of *Somervils* practice. After three days *Somerville* was found strangled in Prison (for fear of revealing it, as was thought) where he lay, and *Arden* was hanged the next day.

Mendoza the Spanish Ambassador, thrust out of England.

IN 1584, some *English* Gentlemen began to practise the delivery of the Queen of *Scots*, *Francis Throgmorton*, was suspected by Letters written to the Queen of *Scots*, and intercepted, Presently *Thomas Lord Paget*, and *Charles Arundel*, a Courtier, kept the Land secretly. *Henry Earl of Northumberland*, and *Philip Earl of Arundel* were commanded to their Houses. And there was great cause of circumspection; for the Papists by printed Books incited the *Maid* of Honour to do that against the Queen that *Judas* did against *Holofernes*. Yet was the Queens Mercy such, that she caused 70 Priests to be sent out of *England*. The chief of them were *Gasper Heywood*, who of all the Jesuits first came into *England*, *James Bosgrave*, *John Hess*, and *Edward Rishon*, who

who presently after wrote a Book against the Queen. At this time *Don-mendez Mendosa* the *Spanish* Ambassador, was thrust out of *England*, for practising Treason against the State. He having dealt with *Throgmorton* and others, to bring in Strangers to invade the Land, as appeared by *Throgmorton's* action, who being apprehended, sent one of his Packets to *Mendoza*: His other Packets being searched, there was found a Catalogue of all the Havens in *England*, fit to land in; and another of all the Noblemen in *England*, which favoured the *Romish* Religion. And he did not deny that he had promised his help to *Mendoza*, and the help of those Nobles it was fit he should deal with.

A Popish practise against Q. Elizabeth discovered, not without a Miracle, by Creighton's torn Papers, a Scottish Jesuit.

Queen Elizabeth, that rare Paragon of her Sex, and that fairly flourishing Flower, which Traitors (though oft attempted) could never nip, nor crop up, being a Princess both Prudent, Pious, and Pitiful; seeking (therefore) a fair opportunity and suitable means to set the Queen of Scots (at those Times tainted with some Treasonable Practices against her Crown and Person) at liberty: And for that purpose sent Sir *William Wade* (who was then returned out of *Spain*) to confer with her of the means thereunto. And the good Queen was about to send Sir *Walter Mildmay*, to bring this aim of hers to further issue. But some further terrors and fears in the interim brake out between them, which disturbed that intention; especially by a notable discovery by certain Papers, which one *Creighton* a Jesuit, sailing into *Scotland*, did then tear in pieces when he was apprehended in the Ship by *Dutch-Pirates* at Sea, whose person being by them seized on, he took forth his Papers (wherein it seems the project of a Traiterous Plot against Queen Elizabeth at that time, was described), tore them into small pieces, and with all his force threw them into the Sea. But see how the Lord's good Providence ordered it; as they flew in the Air, the Wind blew stiffly, by force whereof they were all blown back again into the Ship, even in a miraculous manner, as the Jesuit himself confessed, when he saw it. Which Papers were all kept and gathered together, sent to *England* to Sir *William Wade* aforesaid, and with much labour and singular skill, so joyued and set together again, that he found they contained a notable new Plot (among many other) of the Popes, the Spaniards, and the *Guise's* resolution to Invade *England*. Whereupon, and by reason of many other rumours of dangers intended against the Queen and whole Kingdom of *England*, a great number

number of all sorts of Men (out of common charity, and to shew their love and affectionate care of the welfare of the Queen and State) bound themselves by an Association (as then it was called) by mutual promises and subscriptions of Hands and Seals, to prosecute all such (by all their force and might, even unto death) that should attempt any thing against the Life of the Queen, or Welfare of the Kingdom. Now the Queen of *Scots* took this as a thing devised to bring her into danger, and she also was so continually set upon by seditious Spirits, who if they may but have access, are able to draw the greatest Princes to destruction. And what have been their practices from time to time, but to bring great Persons, and greatest Families to ruin? Lamentable experience shews openly the fruit of their malice and mischievous plots of Treason, which they impiously and audaciously call and count nothing else but advancing of their Catholick Cause. Now the *Scots* Queen (led on by her blind guides) dealt most importunately with the Pope and *Spaniards*, by Sir Francis Englefield, that by all means they would with speed undertake their intended Business, namely, the Invasion of our Realm. For the advancing whereof, the Pope and *Spaniard* had resolved on these points.

1. That Queen *Elizabeth* should be deprived of her Kingdom.
2. That the King of *Scots*, a manifest favourer of Heresie, should utterly be disinherited of the Kingdom of *England*.
3. That the *Scots* Queen should Marry some Noble-Man of *England* that was a Catholick.
4. That this Man must be chosen King of *England* by the Catholicks of *England*.
5. That this choice so made, must be confirmed by the Pope.
6. That the Children of him, so chosen, begotten of the *Scots* Queen, must be declared Successors in the Kingdom.

All these things were confirmed to be true, by the testimony of one *Hart*, a Priest. Who was that noble English-man that should marry the *Scots* Queen, was much enquired after by Sir Francis *Walsingham*, with all diligence, but not certainly found out; yet there was strong suspicion of *Henry Howard*, Brother to the Duke of *Norfolk*, who was Noble by birth, unmarried, and a fast favourer of that Religion, and in great grace and favour with them. All these things were discovered by this *Creighton*, the Jesuite's torn Papers, as aforesaid. And all this their plotting and contriving of *France*, *Spain*, and the Pope, against Queen *Elizabeth* and King *James*, for no other cause, but for their Religion, which they had now fairly begun to establish among their People.

Parry

Parry Executed for Treason.

IN the year 1585, *William Parry*, a *Welshman*, and Doctor of Law, spoke against that Law, which in the Parliament then held, was Exhhibited, and called it a *Bloody Law*. Presently after he was accused of practicing the Queen's death. He confessed voluntarily in the Tower, that having obtained the Queen's pardon for breaking into the Chamber and wounding one *Hare* (for which he was Condemned) he being a sworn Servant to the Queen; from *England* he went into *France*, and was reconciled. Afterward at *Venice*, in consultation with *Benedict Palmens*, he told him that he had found out a way to help the afflicted Catholicks in *England*, if the *Pope*, or some learned Divines, would approve it as lawful. The Jesuit *Palmens* approved it. Next in *France*, one *Morgan*, drew him to consent to murder the Queen, if it should prove lawful. This Act the *Pope's* Nuncio, *Ragazzoni*, commended. *Parry* afterward having access to the Queen, shewed her all, and not long after Cardinal *Come* his Letter approving the enterprize. Now he taketh a new resolution to perform it, encouraged especially by Doctor *Allen's* Book, teaching that Princes Excommunicated are to be spilled of their Kingdoms and Lives. These with many other things, *Parry* confessed before the Lord *Hunsdon*, Sir *Christopher Hatton*, and Sir *Francis Walsingham*, in *Westminster-Hall*; the heads of his Accusation being read, he confessed himself guilty. He died in the Palace-yard before *Westminster-Hall*, not once calling upon the Name of God. At this time *Henry* Earl of *Northumberland*, for entering into Traiterous Counsels with *Paget* and the *Guises*, to invade *England*, was cast into the Tower, where he was found dead, being shot with three Bullets under the left Pap, the Chamber-door bolted in the inside. A Pistol was found in his Chamber, and himself the author of his own death. Thus from time to time, the most noble Families of *England* have been Seduced and Ruined by the false and bewitching counsels of Jesuits and Seminaries.

Savage's attempt to kill the Queen.

NOW again there was a most abominable Treason conspired, and voluntarily confessed by the Conspirators. One *Gifford*, a Doctor in Divinity, *Gilbert Gifford*, and *Hodgeson*, Priests, persuaded one *John Savage*, a bloody Fellow, to undertake to kill Queen *Elizabeth*: To hide their mischievous intents more cunningly from the Queen's Council, who were very careful to foresee all Danger, they wrote a

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Book,

Book, in which they advise the Papists in England, not to go about to hurt the Queen. For they were to use no other Weapons against their Prince, than the Christian Weapons of Tears, Fasting, Prayers, and the like: And most cunningly also these Foxes spread a Rumour, that *George Gifford*, one of the Queen's Pensioners, had sworn to kill the Queen, and for that cause had gotten from the Guises a very great sum of Money. The Easter following, *John Ballard*, an English Priest of the Colledge of *Rouen*, was come into England, who had been trying the minds of Papists in England and Scotland. He had dealt with *Mendoza*, the Spanish Ambassador in France, *Charles Paget* and others, for the Invasion of England. And although it seemed to be a very hard work, yet he had sworn to use his utmost endeavour in it, and also for the liberty of the Queen of Scots. At *Whitsunside*, in a Soldier's habit, and under the name of Captain *Fortescue*, he had a conference in London with *Anthony Babington*, a young Gentleman of *Dorsetshire*, Romishly affected, who not long before in France, had conference with *Thomas Morgan*, and the Bishop of *Glascow*, the Scotch Queen's Ambassador. He was drawn by them, shewing him most assured hopes of Honour from her, to addict himself to them; and by their means had favourable Letters from her. *Ballard* and *Babington*, conferred together concerning the Invasion of England; but it was not deemed a thing could be done, Queen *Elizabeth* being alive. Then *Ballard* informed *Babington*, that *Savage* had undertaken to kill her. *Babington's* advice was, that it should not be committed to *Savage* alone, lest perhaps he might be hindred, but to six resolute Men, of which number *Savage* should be one. Upon this, *Babington* took into his consideration the Ports, in which the Invaders should land the Confederates, that should joyn in the act of murdering Q. *Elizabeth*, and delivering the Scotch-Queen. In the mean time a Letter was brought from the Imprisoned Queen to *Babington*, in a secret Character, blaming *Babington's* long silence; but he excused it, because she was under the custody of Sir *Amice Paulet*, a severe Keeper, declared unto her, that which *Ballard* and he had resolved before, and that himself with one hundred more would deliver her. The purpose by her Letters unto *Babington* was commended: And it was advised that it should be undertaken considerately, and that nothing should be moved before they were sure of External Forces; that they should make an Association, as if they feared the Puritans, that some Tumults might be raised in *Ireland*, while the thing should be done here: That *Arundel* and his Brethren, and *Northumberland* should be drawn to their side; *Westmerland*, *Paget*, and others called Home. The way to deliver the

Scots-

Scots-Queen, was appointed, to overthrow a Coach in the Gate, or set the Stables on fire, or intercept her as she rode to take the air, betwixt *County* and *Stafford*. *Babington* undertook for rewards, to all that should give their help. He had gotten unto him *Edward Windsor*, the Lord *Windsor's* Brother, *Thomas Salisbury*, *Charles Tintey*, the *Queens* Pensioner, *Chidiock Tiebdown*, *Edward Abington*, whose Father was the *Queen's* Cook, *Robert Gage*, *John Travers*, *John Charnick*, *John Jones*, *Savage*, *Barnwel*, an Irish Gentleman, *Henry Dan*, Clerk of the First-fruits Office; and one *Polly* also joyned himself, who was thought to reveal all to *Sir Francis Walsingham*. *Abington*, *Barnwel*, *Charnick*, and *Savage*, took an Oath to kill her with their own hands. *Babington* enjoined, that whosoever was admitted into the Conspiracy, should take an Oath of secrecy. They were so confident of the success, that they did not fear to cause the undertakers of the Treason to be Pictured together, which Picture being seen of the *Queen*, she knew only *Barnwel*, and seeing him a good way off, she blamed the neglect of guarding her Person. This Fellow afterward gave it out, that if the Conspirators had been present, the deed might easily have been done. That the aid from *France* might not be wanting, leave was obtained for *Ballard* to pass over thither for Money, under a false name, and *Babington* was to follow; who, that he might the more cunningly work his ends, pretended to *Sir Francis Walsingham*, that he had a desire to go into *France*, to discover what the Fugitives plotted for the delivery of the *Scots-Queen*. *Walsingham* seemed very much to like the matter, and to commend *Babington's* resolution, but upon pretences, delayed his going. This was known to *Walsingham*, either out of a singular faculty he had to find out Treasons, or else by the means of *Gilbert Gifford* a Priest, who was sent out of *France* to encourage *Savage* in his wicked resolution, and that Letters might safely be transmitted by him to the *Queen of Scots*. *Gifford* corrupted with Money, or for fear, revealed the Plot to *Walsingham*, and promised to communicate unto him all his Letters. *Walsingham* kindly used him, sent him into *Staffordshire* to *Sir Amice Paulet*, in a Letter persuading *Sir Amice* to suffer some of his Servants to be corrupted by him. *Gifford* for some Gold prevailed with *Sir Amice's* his Brewer, who conveyed the Letters to and from *Gifford*, which by Messengers for that end appointed, came ever to the hands of *Sir Francis Walsingham*, who copied out the Letters, and by the Art of *Thomas Philips* found out the Character, and by the help of one *Gregory* sealed them up, that none could suspect them opened, and then sent the Letters as they were directed. The *Queen* hereupon commanded *Ballard* to be apprehended, which was done.

Babington advised presently to send *Savage* and *Charnick* to kill the Queen. Babington intreateth leave of *Walsingham* to go into France, and fetch for *Ballard's* liberty, who would be of use in the discovery, and to avoid suspicion. Sir *Francis* keepeth *Ballard* with delays, and draweth him to his own House. *Shidmore*, Sir *Francis's* Servant, was commanded to observe him strictly, and to go with him, pretending, lest he should be taken with Messengers. This Letter being read (for the Command was written) by *Shidmore*, was perceived and read also by *Babington* sitting by him, who Supping with Sir *Francis's* Man in a Tavern, pretending to rise to go pay the Reckoning, left his Cloak and Rapier, and fled. Then *Barnwel Gage*, *Dun Charnick*, being in the mean time proclaimed Traitors, fled into the Woods, and after were concealed, sed, and clothed in a rusical habit, by one *Bellamy* at *Harrow* on the Hill. After ten days they were found and brought to London. *Salisbury* was taken in *Staffordshire*, and *Trauerse* also, *Jones* in *Wales*, not privy to the Conspiracy, but he concealed them, and furnished *Salisbury* and his Man with a changed Cloak. *Windsor* was not found, *Gilford* was sent into France as an Exile, and there died.

Sept. 13. Seven of the Conspirators being brought to Judgment, confess themselves guilty, and were condemned of Treason; other seven the next day pleaded not guilty, but were guilty, and condemned. *Polly* though guilty, yet for confessing something to Sir *Francis Walsingham*, was not brought to Judgment; on the 20th the first seven were hanging and quartered in *St. Giles's Fields*, where they used to meet.

The French Ambassador's Plot to kill the Queen.

IN the Year 1587, *Ogespinus*, the French Ambassador of the Guisard faction, conferred with *William Stafford* to kill *Q. Elizabeth*; *Stafford* refused it, but commended one *Moody*, in Prison. *Trappin*, Secretary to the said Ambassador, in the absence of *Stafford* conferred with *Moody* about the deed, *Moody* proposed Poison, and a bag of Gun-powder, *Trappin* disliked it, and wished rather for such a Man as the *Burgundian*, which killed the Prince of *Orange*; this thing *Stafford* revealed to the Council, *Trappin* was apprehended going into France, and afterward the Ambassador, *Moody*, *Stafford*, *Trappin*, all accused the Ambassador before the Lords, who sent for the Ambassador. *Stafford* beginning to speak, was interrupted by the Ambassador, saying, that *Stafford* first proposed it to him, who if he did not desist, threatened to send him bound Hand and Foot to the Queen; *Stafford* upon his Knees with

with great protestations affirmed, that the Ambassador had moved it: The Ambassador was admonished to take heed of such Crimes; and dis-
 miss by Barbery, insinuating unto him, that it was more the *Queen's*
 Clemency, than that his Office claimed any such favour.

The Spanish Armada.

IN the Year 1588, was set out by the King of Spain for the Conquest
 of England, the *Invincible* (as they called it) Navy. For this purpose
 the Duke of Parma had an Army in *Flanders*, of one hundred and three
 Companies of Foot, and three thousand Horse, among which were
 seven hundred English Fugitives, the Bull of *Pius Quintus*, for Excom-
 municating *Q. Elizabeth*, is renewed by *Sixtus Quintus*, and a plenary
 Indulgence granted to all, who would joyn against England. The
Queen prepared a Navy also, and makes the Lord *Charles Howard* Ad-
 miral, and sends him into the West, to joyn with Sir *Francis Drake*,
 Vice-Admiral, *Henry Seymour*, second son to the Duke of *Somerset*,
 with 40 Ships, English and Dutch, is appointed to stop *Parma's* com-
 ing forth; upon the Land Southward, were placed 20000 Men, ano-
 ther Army of 21000 Foot, and a 1000 Horse at *Tilbury*, under *Leis-
 ter*; another Army guarded the Person of the *Queen*, consisting of
 34000 Foot, and 2000 Horse, under *Henry Lord Hunsdon*. The
 Council of War, decreed that all places commodious to land in, should
 be strengthened with Men and Ammunition, which places should be
 defended with the Trained-Bands in the Maritime Countries, to hinder
 the Enemies landing; if he should land, then they should waste the
 Country round about, that he might find no more relief than he brought,
 and that they should keep him in continual Alarms. To secure the
Queen at Home from Papists, some were committed to *Witch*es
 Castle. There was in the mean time a Treaty of Peace from the *Spaniards*,
 even till the Fleet was almost come to the English Coast. The Spanish
 Fleet consisted of 130 Ships, 19290 Souldiers, Mariners 8350, chain-
 ed Rowers 3080. Great Ordnance 2630. They looked out of the River
 of *Tage*; three of their Ships by the help of *David Guin* an English Ser-
 vant, and the Turkish Rowers, were carried into France, the rest of
 this mighty Fleet, was by God's help overthrown and disperfed, with
 eight Fire-ships, made to cut their Cables, weigh their Anchors, and
 flee confusedly, and the Admiral *Gallyass* was taken; when they began
 again to gather together, they were battered and torn, divers of them
 perishing in the Sea: So a Navy three years in preparing, was over-
 thrown in a Month, many of their Men being slain and drowned, di-

vers of their Ships sunk and taken (not 100 Englishmen lost, and but one Ship) driven about Scotland, Orkney, and Ireland, much impaired, and returned with shame; God's Name be honoured.

Lopez his undertaking to poison the Queen.

IN the Year 1593, one Stephen Ferrera de Gama, which came with Don Antonio, the expelled King of Portugal into England, and afterwards sought to be reconciled to the King of Spain, being of inward familiarity with one Roger Lopez, a Portugues, the Queen's Physician, prevailed with him to promise to poison Q. Elizabeth. Ferrera writeth to Ibarra, the King of Spain's Secretary at Wars, about the promise of Lopez, and his requiring for the undertaking 50000 Crowns: Ferrera promised him, that there should one come in the habit of a Mariner to him, who should bring him the value of 50000 Crowns in Rubies and Diamonds; this was Lopez's own confession; who added also, that it could not be but that the King of Spain was acquainted with the matter, for the Money was to come from the King of Spain. He further confessed, that Stephen Ferrera told him, that if he would offer to the Count Fuentes this great service to poison her Majesty, he should want no Money; and hereupon he was content that Ferrera should write to the Count Fuentes, or Secretary Ibarra, to assure them that the Doctor would undertake to poison her. This secret was discovered by Letters, which were intercepted (for all Letters to any Portugues, and every Portugues coming from beyond Sea, was to be staid) superscribed to Diego Hernandez, from Francis Torres; Diego Hernandez, Ferrera confessed to be himself; Francis Torres, was one Manoel Lopez, who had served the King of Portugal, but remained now at Brussels. About Count Fuentes, the Letter was very mystical, and pretended Merchandise, as that the Merchants on the other side did commend his Wares, &c. assuring him of good return, &c. and therefore desired him to continue there sometime. They commended the Jewel he sent, and reported how the Amber and Musk was highly esteemed, and spake of Broad-Cloth, Scarlet, Threads of Pearl, Diamond, &c. which Letter was confessed to be in Answer to that was written by Lopez, to take away the Queen's life; more Letters there were to the foresaid purpose from Secretary Ibarra to Stephen Ferrera, and from the Count Fuentes at Brussels. Stephen Ferrera told Peter Ferrera his Keeper, that himself and Lopez had written into Spain, and made offer to give the Queen poison.

His behaviour and death, which was not till to year 1605. Squires

Squires Practice to poison the Queens Saddle.

A *Nno Dom. 1596*, one *Edward Squire*, sometimes a Scrivener at *Greenwich*, afterwards a deputy Purveyor for the Queens Stable, in *Sir Francis Drake's* last Voyage was taken Prisoner, and carried into *Spain*, and being set at liberty, one *Walpole* a Jesuite grew acquainted with him, and got him into the Inquisition, whence he returned a resolved Papist: he perswaded *Squire* to undertake to poison the Pommel of the Queens Saddle, and to make him constant, made *Squire* receive the Sacrament upon it, he then gave him the Poison, shewing that he should take it in a double Bladder, and should prick the Bladder full of holes in the upper part when he should use it, (carrying it within a thick Glove for the safety of his Hand) should after turn it downward, pressing the Bladder upon the Pommel of the Queens Saddle: This *Squire* consented. *Squire* is now in *Spain*, and for his safer dispatch into *England*, it was devised, that two Spanish Prisoners taken at *Calice*, should be exchanged for *Squire*, and one *Roxley*, that it might not be thought that *Squire* came over, but as a redeemed Captive. The Munday sevensnight after *Squire* returned into *England*, he understanding the Horses were in preparing for the Queens riding abroad, laid his hand, and crushed the poyson upon the Pommel of the Queens Saddle, saying, *God save the Queen*. The Queen rode abroad, and as it should seem laid not her hand upon the place, or else received no hurt (through God's goodness) by touching it. *Walpole* counting of it as of a thing done, imparted it to some principal Fugitives there, but being disappointed of his hope, supposing *Squire* to have been false; to be revenged on him, sent one hisler (who should pretend to have stoln from thence) with Letters, wherein the Plot of *Squire* was contained, this Letter was pretended to be stoln out of one of their Studies. *Squire* being apprehended, confessed all without any rigour, but after denied that he put it in execution, although he acknowledged he consented to it in the Plot, at length he confessed the putting it in execution also.

Earl of Tyrones Rebellion.

A *Nno Dom. 1597*, *Hugh* a Bastard, made Earl of *Tyrone* by *Queen Elizabeth*, pardoned also by her for a Murder, and usurping the Title of *Oneal*, set on by the Spaniards, with whom he had lived a Fugitive, assaulted the Fort of *Blackwater*, and at that very time when he wrote to *Sir John Norris* the English General, that he might be dealt mildly.

mildly withal, lest he should run on the Rocks of rebellion, and so to *Kildare*, to side with him: the Queen desiring to spare shedding of Blood, agreed unto a conference with him by her Commissioners, but the Rebel not liking the conditions proposed by the Commissioners, departed and spoiled the Country about *Black-water*, and pulled down the Town of *Dungan*. The Country waited, and no Victuals to be had, *Tyrone* presented to the General a Petition, craving pardon upon his Knees, at the Foot of the Queens Picture; and in the mean time dealt for aid out of *Spain*: the King of *Spain* promised him aid, requiring him to admit of no Articles of Peace with the *English*. Hereupon (though there was a cessation of Arms) he burneth and spoileth the Country, then he put on again his old habit of dissimulation and sues for Pardon. Presently by shuffling or neglect, *Conaught* and *Ulster* revolted, then he fell to Rebellion again, and about the *Black-water* overthrew 1500 *English*; then the Earl of *Essex* coming General into *Ireland*, he cleared *Munster*, thence went into *Leinster* against the *O'Connors*, and *O'Neales*, whom he vanquished. He sent thence Sir *Conyers Clifford*, against *O'Rork*, himself going another way, to distract the Forces of *Tyrone*; but Sir *Conyers* was slain, and his Forces defeated. *Tyrone* coming near to the General, declared, he desired not to fight, but parley of Peace, which was denied; afterward he obtained conference with the Lord General, and then another conference, where it was concluded, that next day Commissioners should meet to treat of Peace. Then was the Lord General sent for into *England*, after whose departure *Tyrone* takes the Field again. In the time of cessation of Arms, the *Spaniards* sent him some Money and Ammunition, the Popes Indulgences, and a Plume of Peacock-Feathers.

Anno 1600, the Lord Mountjoy came into *Ireland*, as Lieutenant General, and in divers small Skirmishes beat the Rebels. The *Spaniards* to further the Rebellion, sent Don *John de Aquila*, with 2000 old trained Soldiers, and some *Irish* Fugitives, who landed at *King'sale*. There were also at that same time, 2000 *Spaniards* more arrived at *Bern-haven*, *Baltimore* and *Castel-haven*. The Lord Deputy encamped near *King'sale*, Sir *Richard Levison* with two of the Queens Ships blockt up the Haven; and on both sides the Town was battered. Then Sir *Richard Levison* sunk five of their Ships. To these *Spaniards*, *O'Donel* betook himself, and presently after *Tyrone*, *O'Rork*, *Raymund*, *Burk*, *Mac Mabon*, *Randal*, *Mac Sarly*, and *Trel*, with the chief of the Nobility, in all 6000 Foot, and 500 Horse. *Tyrone* on a Hill, not far from the Camp, made a bravado two days together, as if he would give the *English* Battel. The Lord Deputy at the foot of the Hill, chose a convenient place

to fight with him, but *Tyrone* foundeth a Retreat, whom the Lord General followed, and forced to make a stand in the midst of a Bog; where, by the Heat of *Clonrford*, their Hosts were routed and defeated. *Alonso O Camp*, one of the Spanishe Generals, and six Ensign-bearers, were taken Prisoners, and the Ensigns taken by the English, and 1200 *Spaniards* slain. *Tyrone* was forced to fly into *Ulster*, *O'Donel* fled into *Spain*, the rest hid themselves. The Lord General returned to *King'sale*, and battered it for six days space, the Enemy attempted nothing against him. Then *Don John* offered conditions of surrendering the Town; which propounded, the Lord General (the English being wearied out with a Winters Siege) agreeth with the *Spaniards* on certain Articles, and taketh possession of the Town, and sendeth away all the *Spaniards*, as well as those in the Town, into *Spain*. The next Spring the General pursueth *Tyrone* into *Ulster*, and spoileth the Country; upon which the Rebels make haste to come in unto the Deputy, and *Tyrone* beggeth pardon upon his Knees. From *Dublin*, *Tyrone* should have been carried into *England*, but the Queens death hindered that, and King *James* pardoned him. Afterward he entred into another Conspiracy with *O'Gair*: but being sent for with a Process, to answer a suit which the Bishop of *Derry* had against him, and fearing he had bin sent for for his Conspiracy, he fled out of *Ireland*.

Garnet, Catesby and others, labour to invade England.

IN the last Year of *Queen Elizabeth*, there was a Plot layed against her by *Garnet, Catesby* and others, that the *Spaniards* should join with the Papists here, in the Invasion of *England*. *Winter* was sent into *Spain* for that purpose, and *Creswel* the the Leger Jesuite in *Spain*, *Don Pedro Francisco*, second Secretary of State, and the Duke of *Lerma*, assured *Winter*, that his Message would be very acceptable to the King of *Spain*. Then had *Winter* an answer by Count *Miranda*, that the King would bestow 100000 Crowns towards the expedition, and at the next Spring at farthest would set his Foot in *England*. *Winter* returneth, and acquainteth *Garnet, Catesby* and *Trisham* with all, and they others; but before the next Spring the Queen died.

The Gun-Powder Treason.

AT the Queens death, *Christopher Wright* was sent into *Spain*, and *Guy Fawke* also from *Brussels* by *Sir William Stanley*, to advertise them there, that King *James* was as violent against the Catholics, as

Queen Elizabeth, and therefore urged the Spaniards to prosecute the old design. The Jesuits privately suggested that they should not admit him into England, as being an Heretick. *Catesby* held, that the King being an Heretick, forfeited his Kingdom before any sentence pronounced. The Parliament was dissolved the 7th of July, which the King held, and prorogued till the 2nd of February. *Catesby* at *Lincoln* broke with *Winter* about blowing up the Parliament House. *Winter* told him that it struck at the root, but what if it should not take effect? *Catesby* won *Winter* to consent, but first (said he) go over and win the *Countess*, to obtain more favour for Catholics; and if you may bring over some confident Gentlemen, as Mr. *Faux*. *Winter* went, met with the Constable at *Bergen*, and delivered his Message. The Constable answered, that his Master commanded him to do all good offices for the Catholics; but he shewed the Constable nothing of the matter. *Faux* and *Winter* came both into England. This plot of blowing up the Parliament House, after an Oath of Secrecy, and the Sacrament received upon it, *Catesby* disclosed it to *Percy* and *Winter*, and *Wright* to *Faux*. *Percy* hired the House, *Faux* was pretended to be *Percy*'s Man, and names himself *Johnson*, and kept the Keys of the House till the adjournment of the Parliament: at which time all the Conspirators departed into the Country. A House was hired at *Lincoln* by *Percy*, to keep the Powder and Wood for the Mine, to which it was to be conveyed. When the Plot had taken effect, what should they do? *Percy*, with two or three of them, with a dozen more, would seize on the Duke, and carry him away. The Lady Elizabeth was to be surprized at a hunting near the Lord *Harrington*. They would save from the Parliament, first Catholics, then some particular Persons. While they wrought in the Mine, they fed on baked Meats, that they might not go forth. At Candlemas the Powder is brought over, about which time working in the Mine, they came against a Stone-wall, when hearing a rushing noise of Coals, they feared they were discovered. But it was only the moving of Coals to be sold, which Celler *Faux* hired 20 Barrells of Powder they had provided; which they hid with Billets and Fagots. *Faux* went into *Flanders* to acquaint therewith *Stanley* and *Owens*; *Stanley* was not there; *Owens* approved it. *Percy* and *Catesby* met at the *Bath*; and it was agreed, that *Catesby* should call in whom he thought best. The number being small, He called in Sir *Everard Digby*, and afterward Mr. *Tresham*. The Parliament was a new prorogued till the 5th of November. Then the Conspirators all went into the Country, and returned 20 days before the Parliament, and hearing that the Prince would

would be absent from the Parliament, And they would then seize on the Prince, and let alone the Duke. Saturday before the Kings return (which was on Thursday) a Letter in the Street was delivered to the Lord Mounteagle's Man, to put it into his Masters Hand. It had neither Date nor Supercription, and by the Lord Mounteagle was that Night sent to the Earl of Salisbury, who made acquainted with it the Lord Chamberlain, the Lord Admiral, the Earl of Worcester and Northampton. The Letter was this.

My Lord,

One of the love I bear to some of your Friends, I have a care of your preservation: Therefore I would advise you, as you tender your Life, to devise some Excuse, to Abstain your attendance at this Parliament: For God and Man have conspired to punish the wickedness of this Time. And think not slightly of this Advertisement, but retire your self into your Country, where you may expect the news in safety. For though there be no appearance of any storm, yet I say, they shall receive a terrible Blow this Parliament, and yet they shall not see who hurt them. This counsel is not to be scorned, because it may do you good, and can do you no harm: for the danger is past so soon as you shall have burned this Letter, and I hope God will give you the grace to make a good use of it: to whose holy protection I recommend you.

Friday following the King read it, who considering the Sentence therein expressed [that they should receive a terrible blow this Parliament, and yet should not know who hurt them] and joining it to the Sentence [for the danger is past so soon as you shall have burn'd this Letter] did suspect the danger mentioned, to be some sudden danger of blowing up with Powder. Afterward it was determined the Lord Chamberlain should view both above and beneath the Parliament House. Which the Lord Chamberlain having done, found in a Vault under the upper House, great Store of Billets, Faggots and Coals, and casting his Eye aside, a Fellow standing by, which called himself Fawcetts Man, that had hired the Celler. The King supposing that Gun-Powder might be hid under that Wood and Coals, caused a further search to be made. Whereupon Sir Thomas Knevet went about the Parliament House with a small number, to search more narrowly, the Mid-night next after, where he found Faux standing without Doors, booted and spur'd, and apprehended him; then in search under the Wood and Coals, 36 Barrels of Gun-Powder, and about the Traitor three Matches,

and other Instruments fit for that wicked purpose were found: which wicked intent of blowing up the House, he instantly confessed: affirming, that if he had been in the House, he would not have failed to blow up both himself and them. In this Mine wrought *Catesby*, *Roberts Winter*, Esquires. *Thomas Percy*, *Thomas Winter*, *John Wright*, *Christopher Wright*, *Guido Faux*, Gentlemen; and *Bates*, *Catesby's* Man. *Sir Everard Digby*, *Ambrose Rockwood*, *Francis Trisham*, Esquires, *John Grant*, Gentlemen, and *Roberts Keyr*, were made acquainted with the Plot, but wrought not in the Mine. After *Faux's* apprehension, the Traitors post away, and pretending Religion they would fight for, gathered in open Rebellion all they could, which number never exceeded 80. They wandred through *Warwickshire*, to *Worcestershire*, and thence to the borders of *Staffordshire*, and having gotten themselves into a House, they obstinately refused to yield to the Sheriff; but (through God's Providence) a less quantity of Powder than 2 pounds, taking Fire, did so mangle some, disable others, that having begged pardon on their knees for their crime of God, they desperately exposed themselves to the peoples fury: three of the chief joined Back to Back, and two of them were killed with one shot, *Catesby* and *Percy*, *Winter* was taken alive. So all of them were killed, beaten or taken.

The Conspiracy of Sir Griffin Mackham, and others.

ANno Domini 1603, *George Brook*, *Sir Griffin Markham*, *Watson* and *Clerk* Priests, entred into a Conspiracy against King *James* (it was said) to surprize Prince *Henry*, to keep the King and Prince in the Tower, or to carry them to *Dover Castle*, and there to obtain their own Pardons, a toleration for Religion, and removal of some Councillors. Divers beside these were accused, and condemned; but *Brook* confessed he did it, but by a Commission from the King, to try the faithfulness of the Kings Subjects; but he could produce no such Commission. *Sir Griffin Markham* confessed that he intended foreign Invasion and Alteration of Religion, but not to destroy the King, as was in the Inditement. *Watson* and *Clerk*, confessed they drew the Gentlemen into the Plot, holding the King for no King till he was Crowned. Of them all only *Watson*, *Clerk*, and *Brook* suffered Death.

The Massacre and Treason in Ireland, occasioned out of the Irish Remembrance, and Islands Tears.

UPON the 23d day of *October*, 1641, a most Prodigious and Nefarious Viper, gnawing the Bowels of its Native parent *Ireland*, burst out of the Womb thereof; and visibly appeared most epidemically destructive to that whole State and Kingdom. It had lien long (as some of the Rebels reported) undiscovered, but was all that while hatching by many hot and high-built hopes, both by Foreign and Domestick Encouragements. The accursed Midwives of this Bastard-birth, were Popish Priests, Friars, and Jesuits, together with other Fire-brands and Incendiaries of that State and Kingdom. Their hideous and hellish hopes were mightily supported and corroborated by strong assistance from *Spain*, *France*, and *Flanders*, together with deeply engaged assurance of full correspondency in *England*, and an equivalent party in *Scotland*, besides their great encouragements by Popish Bulls from *Rome*, authorizing the speedy and immediate Surrender of all such places of strength as they had beleaguered, promising free Pardon of all Sins whatsoever before-hand committed by any of them, tending to the advancement of this great Work, Thundering (or rather Roaring) out Excommunications against any that should refuse so to joya with them therein, terming themselves the Catholick Army, and the ground of their work (as all their abominable and bloody Plots are) the Catholick Cause. Their desperate and most devilish resolution was, therein, not to leave a drop of *English* Blood in *Ireland*, and so consequently not the least spark or glimpse of Gospel and pure Protestant Religion; giving out in words, and designing in their hearts, that the Tower of *London*, the Castle of *Edinburgh*, and the Castle of *Dublin*, were to be surprized by their Faction in all these places all upon one day. In all which time (this therefore might the more easily have been done, especially in *Ireland*), there was not the least fear or suspicion of Treachery; yet there were (a little before the day of this Bloody-birth) secretly gathered together about 400 *Irish* Papists, elected out of most parts of *Ireland*, desperate and damnably bloody-minded persons, designed for this horrid and hellish Attempt, who had all privately conveyed and sheltered themselves in several places of the City and Suburbs of *Dublin*, waiting and expecting the time and Watch-word, when to give the on-set. In this Plot all the Popish Nobility and Men of quality in *Ireland* were interested, and it was professed by that most impious and barbarous Arch Rebel, *Sir Phelim*

Philem O Neal, that what he and they did, was by the consent of the Parliament in *Ireland*. Yea, some of them have been so impudently audacious, as to profess and persuade others of their accursed Confederates, to believe that they had Regal Authority for it; and were so bold as to term themselves the Queen's Army.

And for the more violent prosecution of this their most exorbitant Villany, the Conspirators and Traitors entered into a most accursed Covenant (just as our Popish Powder-Traitors did in their damnable Design) and bound themselves by an Oath of Confederation and Secrecy. *Restly* a prime Popish Priest, and others (like his Father the Devil) compassing the Earth far and near, to draw into their Conspiracy such as had not before been therewith acquainted, as also to satiate all scruples (if any arose in any of their minds) about the lawfulness of their Actions; just as *Garnet*, that old *Romish Jesuitical Fox* did with his Powder-Conspirators, 1605. And whereas they falsely have masked this their most inhuman Treason and Rebellion under the King's Name, pretending his authority, and all they did, or do, in obedience to his Majesty, and tender respect to his Royal Prerogative; yet it hath been by some others of them professed, that they intended to have a King of their own; yea, that they had one already; some saying *Tyrone* was he, others *Sir Philem O Neal*, who hath been audaciously and traitorously honoured with the stile of his Majesty, and that they will (with the assistance of *Spain* and *France*) set footing in *England* (having compleated their own devilish *Irish* work) and after that in *Scotland*, where all things being settled to their desires, the whole Forces in *Ireland* in way of Retribution, and acknowledgment of Gratitude were intended (as hath been confessed) for the King of *Spain* against the *Hollanders*. Such mighty and invincible Conquerors had they made themselves in their own conceits, and most bold and bloody imaginations. Unto which their horrid Disloyalty, and unparalleled Treachery and Rebellion, they added most execrable expressions of unheard of hatred and inhumane Barbarity to the Subjects of the *English Nation*; Banishment, or perpetual Slavery were the greatest favours that would have been afforded them; their general profession being for a general Extirpation, even to the last and least drop of *English* blood from among them. Yea, and that which transcends all former extents of rage and unpattern'd wrath and malignity, not so much as an *English* Beast, or any of that Breed was to be left alive in that whole Kingdom. And as the Hearts and Tongues of these most base and abominable Traitors and Rebels, were boundlessly and extremely cruel in Intention and Profession: So it pleased the Lord for the Sins of his People

People there, to permit powers unto these *Barbarous Rebels*, to act with their Hands, the most accursed and prophane Perpetrations that ever Christian Eyes beheld, or Ears ever heard of, both for Impiety against God and his holy Gospel, and almost unexpressible Inhumanity toward the true Professors thereof among them, blaspheming our God, stripping his Servants stark naked, and then bidding them go to their God to be clothed again; breaking into Churches, burning Pulpits, with extreme hatred to our Religion, and exceedingly triumphing in all their Impieties. Dragging some Professors, of the Gospel by the hair of their Heads through the Streets into the Churches, and there Stripping and Whipping them; and with most cruel and taunting Terms abusing them; telling them if they came to Morrow, they should hear the like Sermon. Yea, so excessively impious was their hatred to the Gospel of Christ, that they took the Sacred Books of the holy Scriptures, and cast them into Kennels and Puddles of Dirt and Mire, treading them under foot, and Leaping and Shipping on them, and (*O horrid Impiety!*) causing a Bagpipe to play all the while, and bidding a Plague upon them; saying, they were the cause of all Quarrels; and Burning some, and saying it was Hell-fire that was then flaming, and wishing they had all the Bibles in *Christendom* that they might use them for.

And as for the most Inhumane and more than *Seythian* Cruelties of those *Irish Canibals*, and most barbarous Blood-sucking *Tygers*, of whom we may most properly say, as *Jacob* did of his bloody Sons, *Simeon* and *Levi*, in their Massacre of the *Sichemites*; Gen. 49. 7. *Confess be their anger, for it was fierce; and their wrath, for it was cruel.* Yea, certainly more cruel than ever any Eye did see, or Ear did hear; yea, I say, past the most exquisite historical expressions of any Ancient or Modern Relations: Witness their stripping stark naked, Men, Women, and Children, even Children sucking their poor Mothers Breasts; whereby multitudes of all sorts, Ages and Sexes, in the extremities of that cold season of Frost and Snow, have most lamentably perished; Women being dragged up and down Naked; Women in Child-bed, drawn out thence and cast into Prison; one delivered of a Child, while she was hanging; one ripped up (*hinc foreferens*) and two Children taken out of her, and all cast and eaten up by Swine. One stabb'd in the Breast, her Child sucking. An Infant cruelly murdered, whom they found sucking his dead Mother, slain by them the day before. A Child of fourteen years of Age taken from his Mother, in her sight cast into a Bag-pit, and held under-water while he was drowned. Together with many other yet more horrible, hideous, and

more

more than Savage or Beast-like Barbarities, too terrible for me any farther to relate, but may be more fully found in that most lamentable Remonstrance of this *Irish* Rebellion, and all there proved by Testimonies on Oath, whereunto I refer the Reader. Which makes me call to mind that old Observation, proverbially spoken of *Ireland*, which is, *Thas us poisonous Serpents will live on Irish ground*; which how true in the Historical meaning, I know not; but now I am sure, 'tis most false in the mystical meaning of it: for here it seems that Satan's Serpentine seed, a brood of most poisonous Native Serpents, Adders and Snakes of Villany and Cruelty do live, yea, and thrive there also; but I trust, but for a season: for certainly, the Lord, the most righteous Judge of all Men, and severe Revenger of all Wrongs, will not suffer such horrible Impieties and unpattern'd Cruelties to go unpunished, but will undoubtedly ruinate such a pestilent Generation of *Romish* Vipers, and *Babylonish* Blood-suckers as these are, which he hath already most blessedly begun. First, By his most gracious and timely discovery of their main Plot, the taking of the City of *Dublin*, which was indeed the Master-piece of their intended Epidemical Mischief, but prevented (I say) by the Lord's great Mercy and good Providence, in a most strange manner, by a native *Irish* Gentleman, one Mr. *Owen Moek-Connel*, once Servant to that pious and most worthy Gentleman, Sir *John Clowworthy*, and this also by a most remarkable way and work of the Lord's special Providence, as is more particularly and punctually related in the Preamble of *Ireland's Tears*, to which I refer the Reader. And secondly, By the Lord's most Glorious and Victorious over-powering the out-ragious Power and Petulancy of those barbarous Miscreants, now in open Rebellion, by the hands of a very small remnant of poor Protestants there among them, who (by reason of the most unhappy Distractions, unnatural Civil-discords raised up among us in *England* by the Popish Faction also, and their Pontifical Abettors) cannot be by us so sufficiently supplied with Men and Arms, as is fit and much desired; therefore, I say, the Lord of Hosts abhorring and abominating such atrocious and hell-fomented Blasphemies, Murthers, and merciless Cruelties, makes his just Indignation and Wrath to prosecute and pursue them at the heels, giving those small and inconsiderable Companies such admirable and even almost miraculous Victories over them, as most evidently declare the Hand of the Lord to be against them, and his gracious Purpose utterly to supplant and exterminate such devilishly desperate and insupportably barbarous and bloody Rebels and Traitors, the lively Limbs and Lineaments of that bloody Strumpet of *Rome*.

The most bloody Massacre at Paris, Anno 1572. extracted out of the French History, truly and briefly related.

And now (good Reader) give me leave a little to seem to digress (not so much from the Matter, as) from the Persons and Places at first propounded; and to look but a little into our Neighbour Kingdom of *France*, where, I say, I shall only vary from Personages, but the subject Matter the same with the former, setting forth the Bloody Plots and Conspiracies of the Popish Faction among them also, against those of the reformed Protestant Religion in *France*, and especially in that most butcherly and barbarous Massacre at *Paris*, where it primarily and chiefly began to be cruelly acted and executed on God's innocent Lambs, marked out to the slaughter before-hand. And thus it was in brief.

In the years 1571, and 72, *Charles* the 9th then King of *France*; the said King, the then Duke of *Guise*, and others of the *Romish* Faction, bearing a most inveterate hatred (which was craftily concealed) against those of the Religion, and in especial against the then most renowned Admiral of *France*, whose Piety, Prudence, and Prowess was such, and in so high esteem of all, both Friends and Foes also, that whilst he subsisted and survived, the Popish party (maugre their malice) could do nothing, to any purpose, to the prejudice of the Cause of Religion. At last a Plot was laid most craftily and cruelly, under the pretence of a Marriage between the Prince of *Navarre*, a Noble and Pious Prince of the Religion, and the King's Sister; by which snare to bring the said Prince, the Admiral, and the rest of the Heads of Religion, to the Court and City of *Paris*, that so these Heads being first smitten off, the inferiour Members thereof might the more easily be destroyed. Under this colour, I say, the King invites the Admiral to the Court at *Paris*, pretends a fair Correspondence and Agreement of all matters in Difference betwixt his Majesty and those of the Religion, especially himself and the Admiral, and a Reconcilement also between this noble Admiral and the Duke of *Guise*. In which interim, one *Lignerolles*, a *French* Gentleman, was openly slain in the Court, for discovering some secrets concerning this Plot against those of the Religion, and the Cardinal of *Chastillon* (then in *England*, and ready to depart thence for *France*) Brother to the Admiral of *France*, was poisoned by one of the Chamberlains, and died thereof, to the great grief of all his Friends and Servants.

The most Noble and Religious Admiral on the King's Invitation, comes to *Paris*, was (with extraordinary fair shows of love and re-

gal respect) most welcome entertained, both he and divers others of the Religion that came with him. The foresaid Marriage was not long after Solemnized in *Paris*, with great pretences of joy and content on all sides expressed, in most sumptuous and liberal Feasts and Banquets, Masks and Dances (the sweet innocent Princes, little dreaming of such a Dance to be now a leading by the King, Queen-Mother, and Duke of *Guise*, with the rest of the *Romish* bloody Faction; as staid, nay sleep'd all their dainties in Streams of their Hearts-blood) in so much as 'twas admired to see such a seeming friendly mixture of those of the Religion with the *Romish* Catholics, just like so many Lambs among many greedy Wolves. Now whilst every one employed himself in such like Mirth and Jollity, divers that were sent for by the King, Queen-Mother, and Duke of *Guise*, that so they might be sure to be the stronger party, speedily arrived in *Paris*; the Catastrophe of all that follows having been made not long before among them, the Dukes of *Guise* and *Anjou* being the principal Actors openly seen in this wicked Work, who resolved not to let the Admiral depart out of *Paris*, but there to dispatch him, and all such as should endeavour to defend him. Now it so fell out, that one Morning the Admiral coming out of the *Louvre*, and going to Dine at his Lodging, being on foot, and (without least suspicion of any Villany to be attempted against him) as he was reading a Petition, one shot at him with a Harquebuss, the Bullet whereof took away the Fore-finger of his Right-hand, and hurt him in the left Arm; the Villain that shot escaped by flight, a Horse standing ready to post him away after he had done the deed. The noble Admiral being thereupon brought to his Lodging, shewed most singular Piety, Constancy, and Patience, under his Surgeons hands, was visited by divers Lords and Gentlemen of the Religion, the King of *Navarre* (now the King of *France* his Brother-in-Law) and the Prince of *Conde*. The French King also, though a main Plotter in the work, craftily complained to these Princes, of the Mischief thus happened, professing his sorrow, and swearing revenge and severe execution of Justice on the Offender, whosoever he were.

The King himself also went to visit the Admiral, making many Teious and deep protestations of his high esteem of his Loyalty and fidelity to his Person and Crown always, and that he held and esteemed him a most discreet and valiant Commander in Arms, and that therefore he much respected him, with many such like French Compliments. Immediately after the King's departure, the King of *Navarre* and the Prince of *Conde*, were certainly, but very secretly informed of the intended Massacre on all of the Religion, and advised as speedily as they

they could to get out of *Paris*, and to be assured that this blow given to the Admiral, was but the beginning of the Tragedy; but also, good Princes, they so much confided on the King's Vows and Promises, that they reject this Advise and Counsel, and staid there still. About *Saturday*-evening, being the 23d of *August*, 1572, certain Protestant Gentlemen, offered themselves to watch that Night with the good Admiral, but *Teligny* his Son-in-Law would not suffer them, but dismissed them with many thanks, little suspecting (still) any approaching or precipitating danger on his Father. Night being come on, the Duke of *Guise* Lieutenant in this Action, which now at this present was to be declared to the Duke of *Anjou*, sent for all the Captains of the *Switzers*, and companies of Strangers (which still increased) into the Town; shewing them his Commission to kill the Admiral, and all his partakers; exhorting them to be couragious in shedding of Blood, and making Spoil of them; and appointed their Troops to be placed where he thought meetest. About Midnight it was informed to all the Popish Assemblies in the Town, That the like to this Massacre should be done to all of the Religion throughout the whole Realm; and that the Watch-word of the general Massacre should be the great Bell of the Palace, which should be rung at the break of Day, and the Badg of the Executioners should be a white Handkerchief tied upon their sleeves, and a white Cross in their Hats. The Duke of *Guise* with his bloody-minded Associates, had charge to begin at the Admiral's Lodgings. The mighty noise of Armour, and running up and down with very many lighted Torches, soon after Midnight, made many of those of the Religion, that were longed near the Admiral, to come out of their Lodgings and to go into the Street to enquire of their Acquaintances, what this noise meant at such an undue Hour, but being anxiously answered, they went on still toward the *Lowvre*, where the Duke of *Guise* and his bloody Comrades were attending the deed, where those innocent Lambs of the Religion were first set upon, and assaulted by the Duke's guard. Then presently they rang *St. Germaines* Bell in the Palace, whereupon one *Cossins*, a French Fury, perceiving the Duke of *Guise* coming with his Troops, knocks at the Admirals Gate, between two and three of the Clock in the Morning, being *Sunday*, the 24th of *August*, 1572. *Labonne*, one of the Admiral's attendants, opens the Gate, and was instantly stabb'd by *Cossins*; the second Door going up the Stairs, being soon burst open, they came to the Admiral's Chamber, where his own Guard of *Switzers* were, one of them was slain with an Harquebust. And while *Cossins* was jumbling at the Chamber-door, one *Cornetan* ran up into the Chamber, and being asked by the Admiral (who had

caused his Men to lift him out of his Bed, and in his Night gown, having assisted his Ministers in fervent Prayer, and most humbly commended his Soul to his Saviour Christ Jesus; what all this hurly burly meant: *Cornatan*, his Servant, answered, My Lord, It is God that calls for us, the House is entred by force, and there is no means of Resistance. The good Admiral, then, replied, *It is not long since I disposed my self to Die; save you your selves, if it be possible, for you cannot save my Life, and therefore I commit my Soul into the Hands and Mercy of God.* Presently hereupon his Attendants began to flit for themselves, and to flie for their Lives, and some of them got up into the top of the House, and found a Window to issue out of the Roof and so into Gutters; but most of them were slain in the next Houses; but *Cornatan*, and *Merlin*, a godly Minister, escaped, and were miraculously preserved. The Admiral's Chamber-door being now opened, seven or eight Armed Men with their Targets entred into it, and one *Besmes*, Servant to the Duke of *Guise*, with a naked Sword in his hand, offered him the point: Whereupon the good Admiral, said unto him, *Young man, thou oughtst to respect my Age and Infirmitie, yet shalt thou not shorten my life.* With that, *Besmes* thrust his Sword into the Admiral's Body, and redoubling the blow upon the Admiral's Head, every one of the rest also gave him a blow, in such sort, that he fell upon the Ground, and so lay gasping. The Duke of *Guise*, and others, staying below in the Court and hearing the blows, asked if they had done, and commanded the Body to be thrown out of the Window; which was presently done by that villain *Besmes*, and his companions. Now the blows that he had on his Head, and the Blood covering his Face, had so disfigured him, that the Duke of *Guise* hardly knew him; whereupon stooping down and wiping his Face with his Handkerchief, he said, Now I know him, it is he indeed; and therewith gave him a kick with his foot on his Face being dead; whom all the Murtherers of *France* extreamly feared being alive. Which done, he left the Admiral's House, accompanied with his most bloody Train, and began to cry about the Streets: Courage, fellow Souldiers, we have made a good beginning, let us now to the rest, for the King commandeth it. Repeating those words oft, with great majesty, For the King commandeth it, it is his pleasure, it is his expresse commandment. (Just as our Romish Clergy in the *Irish* Massacre in the Year 1641, pretended the King's Authority for their Rebellion, laying all the Odium of their impious Villanies and Cruelties on the King's Majesty, saying still, 'twas his pleasure it should be so.) Now presently thereupon the Palace Clock struck, and then a Noise was heard all about the Streets of

Paris,

Paris, saying that the *Hugonots* (for so the Romish Catholics term the true Protestants in *France*) were in Arms (they being all, alas, in their Beds, far from any such thoughts) and meant to kill the King (just as our Powder-Traitors intended, had their Plot taken effect, to have slandered the Puritans in *England*, to have been the Authors of that hellish-Treason) to whom the Admirals Head was carried and presented, and to the Queen-Mother of *France*, and then imbalmed and sent to *Rome* to the Pope and Cardinal of *Lorraine*. The Common-people (like Priest, like People) ran to the Admirals Lodging, where they cut off his Hands and his privy Members, and drew his Body for the space of three days about the Town; which done, it was born to the Gibbet of *Montfaucon* and there hanged by the feet. The Gentlemen Officers of the Chamber, Governours, Tutors and household Servants of the King of *Naurrie*, the French King's Brother-in Law, lately married to his Sister, and of the Prince of *Conde*, were driven out of their Chambers, where they slept in the *Louvre*, and forced into the Court, were there massacred in the Kings own presence. The like was done to the Lords and Gentlemen that lay round about the Admirals Lodgings, and then throughout the Town in such sort, that the number slain that Sunday at Night and the two next Days ensuing, within the City of *Paris*, and Suburbs therent, was esteemed to be above ten thousand Persons; Lords, Gentlemen, Pages, Servants, Justices of all sorts, Schollars, Lawyers, Merchants, Artificers, Women, Maids, and Boys, not sparing little Children in their Cradles, no nor in their Mothers Belies. The Courtiers of the Kings Guard and Strangers that massacred these Gentlemen, said, that in one day, by Weapons and disorder they had ended those Processes, which Pen, Paper, Sentences of Justice nor open War could not find the means to do or execute in 12 years space. And thus these most honourable Protestant Lords and Gentlemen, falsely accused and slandered of Conspiracies and Practices against the King, being stark naked, thinking only upon their rest, scarce awakened out of their Sleep, utterly unarmed, in the hands of infinite, cruel, crafty and most treacherous Enemies, not having so much leisure as to breath, were barbarously slain, some in their Beds, others on the roofs of Houses, and in whatsoever other places, where they might be found. It would be too tedious to recite at large the Names and Surnames of all the honourable Personages of divers Qualities that were then slain and butchered, it sufficeth that their Names are written in Heaven, and that their Death (though shameful and despicable in the sight and presence of Men of this World) is precious in the sight of the Lords most holy Majesty.

See here the
Holiness of
Rome, and
zeal of the
Romanists.

Now

(33)
Now let the tender hearted Christian Reader, but consider and ponder in his Heart, how strange and horrible a thing it might be in a great Town or City, to see at the least 20000 Men with Pistols, Pikes, Courtlasses, Ponyards, Knives and other such bloody Instruments, sun swearing and blaspheming the sacred Majesty of God throughout the Streets, and into Mens Houses, where most cruelly they massacred all whomsoever of the Religion they met, without regard of Estate, Condition, Sex or Age, the Streets paved with Bodies cut and hewed in pieces, the Gates and Entries of Houses, Palaces and publick places died with Blood. A horrible Plague of shoutings and howlings of the Murderers, mixed with continual noise of Pistols and Calivers, together with the pittifull cries of those that were murdered, the Bodies cast out at Windows upon the Stones, drawn through the Dirt with strange noise and Whistlings, the breaking open of Doors and Windows with Bills, Stones and other furious Instruments, the spoiling and plundering of Houses, Carts carrying away the spoils, and dead Bodies which were thrown into the River of *Soame*, all red with Blood, which ran in great Streams through the Town, and from the Kings Palace into the said River.

As for the King of *Navarre* himself, and the Prince of *Conde*, they were called into the King's presence, who must himself speak with them, who with his own Mouth certified them, what had thus past all this while, adding that he had saved their Lives only upon Condition, that they should renounce their Religion, and follow his; otherwise that they must look for the like punishment that their Adherents had and should receive. The King of *Navarre* besought the King to remember his promise of Alliance newly contracted, and not to constrain him in his Religion. The Prince of *Conde* also more fervently answered, that the King had given

*Mark here
the Vows of
Romish Prin-
ces.*

his Faith unto him and to all those of the Religion, with so solemn a Protestation and Vow, that he could not be perswaded that his Majesty would falsify such an authentick Oath, and that thereupon he had thus far yeilded to his Majesties Demands, and faithfully performed what he had required of him on this Assurance: But as touching the Religion, whereof the King had granted him the free exercise, and God the true knowledg, to whom he was to make an account therein, for this his Religion, he said, he was fully resolved to remain most constant therein, and which he would always maintain to be true, although it were with the loss of his Life. This answer of the Prince, set the King into such a choller, that he began to call him Rebel, seditious, and Son of a seditious Person, with horrible threatnings to
cause

caule them to lose their Heads, if within 3 daysthey took not better counsel: and indeed these threatnings, and other crafty carriages in this way, so wrought on both these Princes at last, that they forsook their Faith and first Love, and turned to Romish abominations.

Now the King perceiving that this Massacre of *Paris* would not quench the Fire, but rather kindle it the more, fearing lest those of the Religion in his other Provinces and Towns might assemble and unite themselves together, and so give them new work: he with the speedy advice of his Counsellors, sent two Messengers with two several Messages, the one to the Governours and seditious Catholics of his remoter Towns, wherein were many of the Religion, with expresse command to massacre them: the other containing certain Letters to the Governours of Provinces, by which he pretended this Massacre to be perpetrated by the Duke of *Guise*, and the Admiral to be murdered on a particular and private quarrel betwixt them two, and that the King's honest meaning and intention was utterly against these things, and seriously to maintain his former Edict of a general Pacification: and therefore that his care and vigilancy had ceased the same day it began: and yet (as my Author recordeth in his History) on the Tuesday following, being the 26 of the same *August*, the King accompanied with his Brethren and the chiefeft of his Court, went to the Court of Parliament, and there publicly declared in expresse terms, That whatsoever had hapned in *Paris*, was done, not only by his consent, but also by his Commandment, and of his own motion. And as for his other former mentioned Message and Letter to other Towns and Provinces, for the massacring of those of the Religion among them also: his bloody command herein was immediately put in execution at *Lyon*, and many other places, where the poor Protestants were murdered and massacred in most hideous and horrible manner, by those merciless and inhumane Butchers of bloody *Rome*, who knockt down the innocent Christians among them, as so many Dogs, cut their Throats, mangl'd their Bodies, slash'd off their Hands with great sharp Knives, as on their Knees they held them up to the Villains, praying for the sparing of their Lives: yea, and were known to rip up their Bellies and take out their Fat from their Bowels, and to sell it to the Apothecaries to make Medicines. Thus also in those remoter parts from *Paris* were very many thousands of the Religion murdered, without any difference or distinction either of Sex or Age. And so deeply enraged was the King and his Adherents, and so desperately resolved to root out and extirpate the memory of those of the Religion, especially of any note or eminency, that the King having at last got into his custody one *Briquemant* a noble French Gentleman, of the age of seventy years, one that

that had valiantly imployed himself in the Service of the Kings of *France*, having been found in the House of the Ambassador of *England*, then resident in *France*, wherein he had hid himself, whilst the greatest fury of the Massacre was executed, was by the King's command put in close Prison, together with another vertuous Gentleman, *Cavagnes*, Master of the Requeits, both which Gentlemen bare great affection both unto the Religion, and also unto the renowned Admiral, and were themselves of great esteem and reputation in *France*; but the King having them now fast in hold, threatned to tear them in pieces upon the Rack, if they would not write and sign with their Hands, that they had conspired with the Admiral to kill the King, his Brethren, the Queen, and the King of *Navarre*. But they having most constantly and justly refused to avouch so horrible a lye against their own and their godly Friends Innocencies, were racked and cruelly tormented, and by a most unjust sentence of the Court of Parliament in *Paris*, they were both declared guilty of Treason, and condemned to be hanged upon a Gibbet, which was accordingly executed. The Queen-Mother leading the King, her two Sons, and the King of *Navarre* her Brother-in-Law to see the Execution. Her Counsellors thinking that at this last exploit, what they had wickedly projected, namely, the false transferring of the cause of this bloody Massacre on a treasonable Plot, intended by the Admiral and others of the Religion against the King, (as was fore-mentioned) would now be wrought out and effected, if *Briquemont* in presence of all the People, now at the time of his expected Death would ask pardon of the King, withal (to work it on the more) sending one to him to certifie and assure him, that so he might easily save his Life, for the King was merciful and that he should have pardon, if he would desire it, confessing this fact wherewith he was charged. But *Briquemont* answered boldly and with a good courage, that it belonged not unto him, but to the King to ask pardon of God for such an heinous Offence: That he would never ask pardon for a fault, wherein he had not offended, but knew himself to be most innocent, whereof he called G O D to witness, desiring him to pardon the King's so great Disloyalty and Cruelty. *Cavagnes* also, the other noble Gentleman, did the like until he died. Insomuch that this execution (contrary to the King's expectation) served to no other end, but more to publish the inquiry of all those cruel Homicides, and of all their most pernicious Counsels.

The Papists Plots in reference to the late Troubles, and particularly about the Death of King CHARLES the First (of blessed Memory) as proved by Doctor Du Moulin.

When the Busineses of the late bad Times are once ripe for an History, and Time, the bringer forth of Truth, hath discovered the Mysteries of Iniquity, and the depthe of Satan, which hath wrought so much Crime and Mischief, it will be found, that the late Rebellion was raised and follered by the Arts of the Court of *Rome*. That Jesuits professed themselves Independent, as not depending on the Church of England and Fifth-Monarchy-Men, that they might pull down the English Monarchy, and that in the Committees, for the destruction of the King and the Church, they had their Spies and their Agents. The *Roman* Priest and Confessor is known, who when he saw the fatal stroke given to our holy King and Martyr, flourish'd with his Sword, and said, *Now the greatest Enemy that we have to the World, is gone.*

When the news of that horrible Execution came to *Rome*, a Protestant Gentleman of good Credit, was present in a great Company of Jesuited Persons: Where after great expressions of Joy, the gravest of the Company, to whom all gave ear, spake much after this manner: *The King of England at his Marriage, had promised in the Re-establishing of the Catholick Religion in England; and Which is when he delayed to fulfill his promise, we summoned him from place to place to perform it: We came so far as to tell him, that if he would not do so, we should be forced to take away Charles, which would bring him to his Destruction. We have given him sadful warning, and when no warning would serve, we have kept our word to him, since he would not keep his word to us.*

That grave Rabby's Sentence, agreeth with this certain Intelligence, which shall be justified whensoever Authority will require it: That the

was before the King's Death, a few number of English Jesuits went out from their whole party in England, first to Paris, to consult with the Faculty of Sorbon, then altogether Jesuited; to whom they put Question in writing:

That seeing the state of England, was in a likely posture to change Government, whether it was lawful for the Catholicks to work that Change, for the advancing and securing of the Catholick Cause in England, by making away the King, whom there was no hope to turn from his Heresie?
Which was answered Affirmatively.

After which the same Persons went to Rome, where the same Question being propounded and debated, it was concluded by the Pope and his Council, that it was both lawful and expedient for the Catholicks to promote that alteration of State. What followed that Consultation and Sentence, all the World knoweth, and how the Jesuits went to work, God knoweth; and Time (the bringer forth of Truth) will let us know. But when the horrible Paricide committed on the King's sacred Person, was so universally cried down, as the greatest Villany that had been committed in many Ages, the Pope commanded all the Papers about that Question to be gathered and burnt; in obedience to which Order, a Roman Catholick in Paris, was demanded a Copy which he had of those Papers; But the Gentleman who had had time to consider and detest the wickedness of that Project, refused to give it, and shewed them to a Protestant Friend of his; and related to him the whole carriage of this Negotiation, with great abhorrency of the practices of the Jesuits.

In pursuance of that Order from Rome, for the pulling down both Monarch and the Monarchy of England, many Jesuits came over, who took several Shapes to go about their work, but most of them took party in the Army. About Thirty of them were met by a Protestant Gentleman between Ram and Diep, to whom they said (taking him for one of their Party) that they were going into England, and would take Arms in the Independent Army, and endeavour to be Agitators.

A Protestant Lady living in Paris in the time of our late Calamities, was persuaded by a Jesuite going in Scarlet, to turn Roman Catholick: When the dismal news of the King's Murther came to Paris, this Lady,

(as all other good English Subjects) was much deeply afflicted with it, and when she considered what she had done, and found her dwelling in fears, about that heavy and common disaster, he told her with a smiling countenance, that she had no reason to lament, but rather to enjoy, seeing that the Catholics were rid of their greatest Enemy, and that the Catholick Cause was much furthered by his Death. Upon which, the lady in great anger, put the man down Stairs, saying, If that be your Religion, I have done with you for ever. And God hath given her the Grace to make her word good hitherto.

Many intelligent Travellers can tell of the great joy among the English Convents and Seminaries, about the King's Death, as having overcome their Enemy, and done their main work for their settlement in England; of which they made themselves so sure, that the *Benedictines* were in great care that the Jesuits should not get their Land, and the English Nuns were contending who should be Abbesses in England.

An understanding Gentleman visiting the Friars of *Dunkirk*, put them upon the discourse of the King's Death, and to pump out their sense about it, said that the Jesuits had laboured very much to compass that great work: To which they answered, that the Jesuites would engross to themselves the glory of all great and good Works, and of this among other Works, wherein they had laboured as diligently and effectually for it, as they themselves were striving for the glory of that Achievement, and the Friars showed themselves as much Jesuited as the Jesuites.

In the height of *Oliver's Tyranny*, *Thomas White*, Gentleman, a Priest, and a right Jesuit in all his Principles about Obedience, set out a Book Entituled, the *Grounds of Obedience and Government*: Wherein he maintains that, If the People by any Circumstance, be devolved to the State of Anarchy, their promise made to their expelled Governour, binds no more. That the People are remitted by the evil managing and insufficiency of their Governour, to the force of Nature to provide for themselves, and not bound by any promise made to their Governour. That the Magistrate by his miscarriages abdicates himself from being a Magistrate, and proveh a Brigand, or Robber, instead of a Defender. The said Defender, by committing a great D, that the Reader may take notice when he cometh.

Dr. Moulin
Pag. 122.

Pag. 123.
Pag. 124.

‘If the Magistrate (saith he) have truly deserved as he is supposed
 or if it be rationally doubted, that he hath deserved to
 Reg. 133. and be actually out of possession. In the former case it
 is certain the Subject hath an Obligation to stand by the
 ‘Reformation but rather to hinder it: For since it is the Common Good
 that both the Magistrate and the Subject are to maintain, and clearly
 out of what is respect, it is the common harm to admit again of
 ‘such a Magistrate: every one to his power is bound to resist him.

‘The next Case is, if he be Innocent, and wrongfully
 Reg. 134. ‘Deposited: nay, let us add; One who had Governed
 ‘well, and deserved much of the Commonwealth: yet
 ‘he is totally Dispossessed: And so that it is plain in these Circum-
 ‘stances, It were better for the Common Good to say as they are, than
 ‘to venture the restoring him, because of the publick hazard.

And now to set down all his words, and follow his stile, which
 is affectedly intricate and obscure, he mainraineth that a Dispossessed
 Prince, whether by sight or wrong, is obliged absolutely to renounce
 ‘all Right and Claims to Government: and if he does
 Reg. 136. not, he is worse than an Infidel.

‘He tells us, That Pope Urban the 6th. published a Decree, That
 ‘after five Years possession of an Estate, the Church
 Reg. 137. ‘was not bound to take notice whether the Title were
 ‘lawful or no, but acknowledge the Possessor in Ecclesi-
 ‘astical Business.

‘That when the Peoples Good stands on the Possessors side, then
 ‘clearly he begins to gain Right and Power: That when the People
 ‘think themselves well, they manifestly consent to the present Gov-
 ‘ernment. Besides (saith he) who can affirm they
 Reg. 149. ‘shall be better by the return of the Dispossessed Party?

‘Surely by common presumption, the Cause is like to
 ‘defend them better than he who lost it. He comes so far as to con-
 ‘clude, That if the Old Magistrate offer to return, he shall be re-
 ‘pulsed by forces of Arms. His reasoning is this. What if an open
 ‘Enemy should come: could or ought the Subjects join
 Reg. 157. ‘against him with their New Magistrate? If not, the
 ‘whole Publick must perish: If they may, then shall
 ‘Cause is the same against their Old Magistrate, since his Right stood

‘upon

This was the Philosophy of that Comprehensive Gentlemen, when the King livell'd Exile, and Oliver sat in the Throne: Having so well observ'd of the King, he was not long since highly recommended to his Majesty, by a Man of great Note: But the King who hath a Royal Insight in Persons and Businesses, kept him with this short answer, *No more of that, I know what Man he is.*

Further *Try* was of Mr. *Whites* Opinions for the Castle of *Jersey* being fortified, after that resistance, which for the length of standing out, and the height of Valour shall be memorable in all Ages: When the Gentlemen who had decid'd it went past to take the Engagement, contrary to the Articles of their Rendition: That goodly Divine was very earnest with them at *St. Muls* to take it: maintaining, That they were not to acknowledge any Supreme, but the prevailing Power: When his Majesty cast himself upon the *Speared* the Jesuitical Party thought they had him sure enough from ever returning: but God disappointed their hopes, and deceived our Eyes by his Miraculous Mercy: For it is the Lord's doing, and he is marvelous in our Eyes, that he escap'd out of their hands.

I cannot leave un-observed, That in the height of the late Tyranny, two Heads of the Gun-powder Treasons that were set upon the House of Lords, were taken down; not by the high Winds, but by the same Zeal which had plotted that Treason, and with the leave of Traitors of another Feather. We may hear in time, that those holy Reliques are bound up in Gold, and are working Miracles.

The King's happy Restauration, did somewhat (as the Learned Bishop *Usher* Prophesied) stop the Papists Career, so that they were constrain'd a while to demur and alter their Measures, yet the same restless and ambitious Spirits have not all along, ever since the Restauration, to this very Day. And this present year 1678, may be call'd a Year of Amazing and Stupendous Discovery: For the Parliament meeting in *October*, 1678, after some Intimations given by his Majesty in his Speech, and after severe Examinations of Mr. *Ott*, and Mr. *Bedlow*, (two active Persons in the Popish Cabal,

'If the Magistrate (saith he) have truly deserved to be deposed, or if it be rationally doubted, that he hath deserved it, or if he be actually out of possession. In the former case it is certain the Subject hath no Obligation to stand by his Deposition, but rather to hinder it: For since it is the Common Good that both the Magistrate and the Subject are to consider, and therefore of what is expedient, it is the common harm to admit again of such a Magistrate: every one to his power is bound to resist him. The next Case is, if he be Innocent, and wrongfully Deposed: say, let us add, One who had Grieved well, and deserved much of the Commonwealth, yet he is rationally Dispossessed: And so that it is plain in these Circumstances, It were better for the Common Good to stay as they are, than to venture the restoring him, because of the publick hazard.

And now to set down all his words, and follow his stile, which is affectedly intricate and obscure, he maintaineth that a Dispossessed Prince, whether by right or wrong, is obliged absolutely to renounce all Right and Claims to Government: and if he does not, he is worse than an Infidel.

He tells us, That Pope Urban the 5th. published a Decree, That after five Years quiet possession of an Estate, the Church was not bound to take notice whether the Title were Lawful or no, but acknowledged the Possessor as Ecclesiastical Business.

That when the Peoples Good stands on the Possessors side, then clearly he begins to gain Right and Power: That when the People think themselves well, they manifestly consent to the present Government. Besides (saith he) who can assure they shall be better by the return of the Dispossessed Party? Surely by common presumption, the Gainer is like to defend them better than he who lost it. He comes so far as to conclude, That if the Old Magistrate offer to return, he must be repulsed by force of Arms. His reasoning is this. What if his open Enemy should come, & call'd on, ought the Subjects to join against him with their New Magistrate? If now the whole Publick must perish: If they may, then this Case is the same against their Old Magistrate, since his Right stood upon

the Gentlemen, that that traitorous Lord had to his
 Honour, by the side of King Charles.

This was the Behaviour of that Conscienceless Gentleman, when
 the King, Charles, Exile, and Oliver, late on the Throne. Having so
 well served of the King, he was not long since highly recommend-
 ed to his Majesty, by a Man of great Name. But the King who both
 a Royal Insight in Persons and Businesses, kept him with this short an-
 swer, *No more of that, I know what Man he is.*

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 being surpris'd, after that resistance, which for the length of standing
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 the Gentlemen who had defend'd it were prest to take the Engage-
 ment, contrary to the Articles of their Rendition: That goodly Di-
 vine was very earnest with them at *St. Malo* to take it: maintaining,
 That they were not to acknowledg any Supreme, but the prevailing
 Power.

When his Majesty cast himself upon the *Spanish*, the Jesuitical
 Party thought they had him sure enough from ever returning: but
 God disappointed their hopes, and deceived our fears by his Miracu-
 lous Mercy: For it is the Lord's doing, and it is marvelous in our
 Eyes, that he escap'd out of their hands.

I cannot leave un-observed, That in the height of the late Tyranny,
 two Heads of the Gun-powder Traitors that were set upon the House
 of Lords, were taken down; not by the high Winds, but by the same
 Zeal which had plotted that Treason, and with the leave of Traitors
 of another Feather. We may hear in time, that those holy Reliques
 are shined up in Gold, and are working Miracles.

The King's happy Restauration, did somewhat (as the Learned
 Bishop *Usher* Prophesied) stop the Papists Career, so that they were
 constrain'd a while to demur and alter their Measures, yet the same
 restless and ambitious Spirits have not'd all along, ever since the Re-
 stauration, to this very Day. And this present year 1678, may
 be call'd a Year of Amazing and Stupendous Discovery: For the
 Parliament meeting in *October*, 1678, after some Intimations gi-
 ven by his Majesty in his Speech, and after severe Examinations of
 Mr. *Oss*, and Mr. *Bedlow*, (two active Persons in the Popish Cabal,

but now (because of their notorious Villanies) have been removed
there has been, and still is, a most terrible and dangerous disturbance
ved and caused on by the Popish Recusants, in dissolving the King-
dome, the Protestant Religion, and to subvert the Government
of the Kingdom: On which account several Lords are con-
mitted to the Tower on Suspicion, and several Persons of Honour de-
grace to Newgate. Two of the latter sort, viz. *Archer*, and *Coleman*,
(late Secretary to the Dutchess of York, and one that assumed to be Pri-
ncipal Secretary of State) have received their Rewards as notorious
Traitors. This Plot, in the general Opinion, is thought to be the
greatest and most Dangerous that ever was since the Reformation.
For as it has been of long Continuance, so it is laid Universal for no less
than these three Northern Kingdoms were designed to be delivered
from that which they call Pestilent Heresie (so *Coleman* in one of his
Letters has told us) to all the Power and Wealth of the Popish Party
was laid out to carry on the Catholick Cause. Witness what the Burn-
ing of *London* in 1666. cost them, viz. 14000 *l.* and the Burning of
Sausbark, 2000 *l.* and what Doctor *Wakeman* was offered to poison
the King, viz. 15000 *l.* besides other unknown Charges, which in
time we hope will be discovered, together with the depots of their
Detestable Villanies. In the mean time, by what we have (seen, felt)
and heard, the Reader may see that the Religion of the Papists is not
from above (which is Pure, Peaceable, and Gentle, and easie to be
Enrattred) but from the Devil, who was a Murderer from the Begin-
ning, and like a Roaring Catholick Lion, goes up and down seeking
whom he may devour.

FINIS.

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